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The Bodleian Library
from the Editor.

D
E.

THE
HISTORIE OF
DARBY-SHIRE.

BY PHILIPP KYNDER.

WITH PEDIGREE OF THE KYNDER FAMILY.

(From "The Reliquary," and Ashmole MS. 788.)

EDITED BY THE

REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

1883.



*Engl. Add. Derby
1885.*

THE
HISTORIE
OF
DARBY-SHIRE
BY
Philipp Kyndex.

To the Nobilitie Gentrie and Commons
Respectively of Darby-shire
The Author
Dates, Deceives, and Dedicates
This his prologue, and
Future Historie.

— Tituligz Cupido
Hæmifugis cernit custodibus, ad quæ
Discutienda valent strachis mala robora fœus
Quandogudem data sunt ipsis quoqz fœda sepulcris
Pro laceris vendacis habent sua fata libelli

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

THE remarkably curious and, of course, unique manuscript, "Historie of Darby-shire," written "by Philipp Kynder" in the middle of the 17th century, is preserved among the Ashmole MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and although often referred to, and occasionally quoted from, has never been printed. An entire transcript of the MS. has now been most carefully and accurately made for me by my good and valued friend, the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A.; and its appearance in the pages of the "RELIQUARY" cannot, I opine, be other than highly acceptable to my readers, and of great importance and value to the general historical and topographical student. The MS. was written about the year 1663. Of its writer—Philip Kynder or Kinder—and the old Derbyshire family to which he belonged, notices have appeared in the "RELIQUARY," vols. xv., pages 167-8 and 253, and xvi., pages 63 and 125.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

The reference to the MS. in the Bodleian Library, is Ashmole MS., 788; and the history is contained in fos. 190b to 204, and 208 to 210b. At the beginning is this title:—*

[fo. 190b.]

THE HISTORIE OF DARBY = SHIRE BY Philipp Kynder.

To the Nobilitie Gentry and Commons
respectively of Darby=shire
The Author
Dates, Decrees and Dedicates
This his prolusion and
Future Historie.

— Titulique Cupido
Hæsuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quæ
Discutienda valent sterelis mala robora finis
Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris.

Pro quæstu vendacis habent sua fata libelli.

* Of this title-page, I am enabled, through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Allnutt, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, to give a careful fac-simile on Plate VI. It is, of course, an exact reproduction of Philip Kinder's own penmanship, and is, I believe, the first time any of his writing has been engraved.

[fo. 191.]

The Historie
of
Darby = shire by
Philipp Kynder.

- §. The Syllabe of the Paragraphs & Sections.
- I. Sect : 1. Proëm. 2. circumambients. 3. forme dimensions. 4. limitts. 5. ancient bounds, appellations & governmt. 6. etymologie.
- II. §. sect. 1. Distribution of offices. 2. granary. 3. dayry. 4. Buttery. 5. war = drop. 6. woodyard. 7. magusine.
- III. §. 1. noble houses. 2. titles of honour. 3. Patrianonimicks. 4. Renowned men.
- IV. §. 1. Wonders. 2. an Euripus. 3. The Sand = glass. 4. Guadiana. 5. Firr = trees. 6. Drinking Cupp.
- V. §. sec. 1. Waters, Spring-heads, Severne. 2. Dorwin. 3. Causes. 4. naturall Bathes. 5. medicinall waters & ye Spaw.
- VI. §. 1. The Hydrographie. Trent. 2. Dove. 3. Dorwin. 4. Erwash. 5. Fish. 6. water-fowle. 7. Land fowle.
- VII. §. sect. 1. Qualities of people, ancient. 2. moderne, The Commons. 3. Cuntrie woemen. 4. Recreations, dancing, Bull-running. 5. Naked boy. 6. Cards. 7. Diett. 8. Diseases. 9. language.
- IIIX. §. sec. 1. Land commodities. 1. coales. 2. stimmi. 3. Mill-stons. 4. Sythe-stones. 5. Earthen Vessells.
- IX. §. 1. camp & court. 2. Verticall starr. 2. Rome. 3. Constantinople. 4. Asia & Naples. 5. The Paralells & ppendicular starr.
- X. § postscript. 1. methods. 2. pictures. 3. visiting of churches. 4. Doomesday-book. 5. glasses & petegrees.

THE PROLUSION

And generall Description § I.

The Proëm of C. Tacitus his Annalls is thus : Urbem Romam à principio Reges habuere etc. Kings first held ye Cittie of Rome, then Consulls, Dictators, Decemvirj ; and this very short in few lines for some hundred years ; untill he comes to Augustus by ye name of Prince. And there begins to expand himselfe writing towne books upon one year & some few monthes. This I p'fix as a faire examplar for imitation beginning wth ye Universe, and by subdividing descend unto my argument.

Section 2. The Lower world, the foot-stoole of ye Almightye is round quartrard out by ye fowre Cardinalls under ye throne of heaven. Strabo likeneth ye knowne part of ye Earth to a cloake, Dionisius to a sling, Aristotle to a drum. Europe ye Tabernacle of ye holy = Trinity, the glandula pinialis, Conarion & common sentient of ye Universe ; The armorie & Achademie of all arms and arts is bounded from Asia wth ye greate river Tanais & from Africk wth ye Mediterran sea, & is likened by

[fo. 191b.]

Dionysius to a Conus Isosceles | a geometricall figure where ye sides be eaven. Great Britann ye Queene of Iles whom Neptune wedded wth his

ceston in forme a Trigonie, ye most amicable aspect, hath his Zodiack of ye Virginian Ducalidon, German, and British Oceans. The figure & fashion of whole Britan by Livius & Fabius Rusticus is likened to a long dish, or two edged Axe; but Tacitus adds y^t at ye further most point it groweth narrow & sharpe like a wedge. The Translator hath not well rendered scutula to be a long dish, but I take it rather to be a long figure something square like to an escutcheon. England the right ey & arme of Christian world & Darling of Ceres is distinguished from Scotland by ye river Tweede, in figur a Triquetrall Pyramis or diamond. The base ye cape of Cornwall, & foreland of Kent w^{ch} strikes wth ye point at Barwick into Scotland. She hath her Appellation from England in Germaine then soecald, now Cimbrica Cersonesus.

3 Darby-shire, the Circulus-albus, ye Cicatricula inusta, ye macula circularis ad vitelli tunicam, unde seu p^{ri}ncipuo sui certo latitans, vis rumpit plastica. The plastick particle of ye eggs yolke. For figure & shape ye very picture & abstract of her mother England (one may frame by a Colosus a figure of a middle, and a very exact stature) She is of a tri-laterall forme wth sides something unequall; but rather her forme is in manner of an ould fashioned shield or escutcheon such as ye nine-worthies of ye world are seene to beare, wth a large indent in ye cheefe, and ye lower point someting inversed. Barwick & ye lle of Wight ye two extreames of England lie upon ye same meridian line, and Darby-sh. ye nombrill for them both 315 miles ye whole extent: Yarmouth & Denbigh lie upon ye same line for Longitude about 100 miles distant, and Darbysh ye centre for them all. In Scotland never a house above twentie miles from ye sea, and in Darby-sh. you can be in noe place, but you may ride out of it in ye space of an houre.

4 This Darby-sh. sitting upon ye throne of ye greate river Trent, supported & embraced in ye arms of ye river Dove & Erwash, & reclining her head in ye bosome of Darwent (w^{ch} divides ye shire into ye fœlix & deserta ye fruitfull & ye barren) & crowned wth ye Diadems of ye peake hills. This canton hath her girdle bull'd embossed & embelished wth these circumambient limitanean marches: Swarlston, Weston, Aston, Sharlow, Sawley, Risley, Stanton, Ilkeston, Henor, Codnor, Celston, Plesley, Creswell, Belge, Whaley, Aston, Treton, Hansworth, Padley, Aston, Woodland, Glossop, Chattesworth, Tharsett-Hall, Owlsersett, Chappell in ye Frith, Shaw-cross, Dove-head, Standale, Wulscott, Thorpe, Ashburne, Clyfton, Snelston, Marston, Eaton, etc. Vide p. 192. 6 (E.)

5. But I may not forgett her ancient bounds & appellations; by Solinus & Ptolomie these people were surnamed Coritani: since these Grecians writt them for I know noe reason but I may derive ye denomination from ye greeke Corydon, as most peopled wth sheppards, or let ye other pass from ye British *Gur=Tani* for her large extent & popularitie: These Coritans were subdued by P. Ostorius under ye yoake of Claudius ye Emp. Ptolomie againe calls it little Britann, Severus ye Emp: after his division lower Britaine. After y^t ye Romans did apportion this Iland into three parts by ye ancient Archiepiscopall Seats beeing under ye jurisdiction of Yorke it was called Maxima Cæsariensis. That part againe by ye Romans was subdivided, & it did assume ye name of Flavia Cæsariensis soe cald by

[fo. 192.]

Flavius / the Emp. sonn of Theodosius & it was governed by præsidents. Under ye government of ye Romans ye Earle of Britain had ye third place of honour called ye præsentall, wurshipfull men. He was commander in cheefe over ye middle part of ye Ile, and had under his command seven regiments of foote & nine troopes of horse. After this y^t by ye Saxons ye land was reduced to a Heptarchie, it beeing part of ye last kingdome y^t is of Mercia it did receave ye name of North=March, whose coate of Arms was azure a Saltier argent. This kingdome did take beginning in ye An dom of 588 of w^{ch} Creodda was ye first King, and ye yeere following ye Britans forsaking this their cuntrie departed into Wales. To him in this kingdome Wibba did succede, next Cearlus, after Penda etc. Pedda of ye kings of March was ye first y^t receaved ye Christian faith by ye perswasion of Oswy K. of Northumbers; this kingdome continued above 250 years, The pallace royall & court held at Repton.

Lastly by a subdivision when Alured reigned King after he had joyned this kingdome to his owne viz. West-Saxons it was severed to a shire called Darby-shire from Darby her cheefest towne borrowing her appellation, to wch is added shire signifying a dissection or partition.

6. Gentle reader p'serve your smile, & let it not fall into a sleeve, except you highly dislike my subsequent conjecture supported by a feasible pbability. Darby & Leicester take their Etymologie from Listra & Derbe two famous citties in Iconium (Act. 14.) whither St. Paul fled in his persecutions as to sanctuarie. Alured or Alfred K. of West-Saxons, an 870 aut circiter being beaten by ye orientall English, had hither his refuge & recovery; And Christianitie then beginning to increase, in a gratefull memorie of his delivery he denominated from them these townes of Darby & Leicester, & called Alfreton after his owne name. Thus wee see ye Spaniard in his discoveries gives ye names of Trinidad, Sancta Cruz, Domingo, Jamaica. And since he divided ye land in shires hundreds & Tithings therefore most-likely to give ye name. For ye true denomination I must say w^{ch} ye Romans, y^t never knew ye proper name of ye Cittie, for it had a pper secrett name, *cujus alterum nomen dicere secretis ceremoniarum nefas habetur*. By ye Saxons it was cald North = Worthig, by ye Latins Derbis & ye people Derventani, ye river Derventio.

Honorius Arch-bishop of Canterbury did divide this cuntrie into parishes of w^{ch} now it contains 106. K. Offa did obtaine of Pope Adrian a. d. 765. y^t this prince should be substitute to ye Archi-episcopall sea of Leichfield. Untill ye 10th yeare of Q. Elizabeth there was but one high-sheriff for Darby & Nottingham-shire, Sir Godfry Fuljam being ye last before they were divided.

§. II.

Distribution of Offices, temper of soile.

Sect. 2. France hath ye best granarie of Europe, & England ye fattest Kitchen, Holland ye best Dayry, Italy ye richest Wardrop, Germany ye best Wood-yard, Spaine ye best Exchequer—*sic magnis componere parva*—the south east parts in ye hundred of about Aston, Weston, Elveston, etc. is ye granary of Darby-shire, & about six miles on y^t part of Darby there is more bread=corne than in all ye countie besides. Upon

ye north-west parts theire *pan=trie* I confess is slender, & they may sing
wth ye poëtt

— Tenui mensam moditantur avenâ

The common inhabitants doe p^rferr Oates for delight & strength above any
other graine : For here you may find jus nigrum ye Lacedemonian pottage/
turne two leaves. 193. b.)

[fo. 192b.]

Prolusions insertions.

place this 195 b. § 5. s. 2.

or Thales Milesius, who first disputed of things celestia^l; he said y^t
water was ye beginning of things, and God y^t mind w^{ch} formed all things
out of water. See § 5. s. 2.

place this p. 199. C. par. 10. § 2.

'Tis true Philoxenus did sett forth ye warrs betweene Alexander ye
greate and Darius in colours as well; as either Curtius or Diodorus in
writing: yett ye others tablett is consum'd wth mothes and tyme never
to be renewed, but Curtius is still extant.

place this p. 199. (b) (D.) § X. sect. 4.

For ye state of ye Church wee are to pcure an ould Manuscript made
an. 1220 in ye fift yeere of Hen. 3 wherin is discovered which be
Rectories which Appropriate the Patrons incumbents what value in ye
King's books, etc. As also ye office of ye Register in Lichfield from
whence Bp Fox hath extracted many y^t suffered pte :

place this p. 191. b. (E.) § 1. s. 4.

Amongst these lett these intensions fall in : Raunston is in Darby-shire ;
& Over-seale in Leicester-shire, yett this Ravenston is compased round
wth Leicestershire, & a mile or more distant from ye nearest part of
Darby-sh. The like of Seale. I know not what to call ye cause, in-
croachment, or usurpation, exchange, or Hostage, & therefore pass over.

place this (F.) 194 b. §. 4. sect. 4.

Here is our Alpheus into his Arethusa.

I have spoaken here of Hunsey falling into Mansfould passing under
ground Alpheus to his Arethusa And this is something beyond my
limitanean-Marches, beeing confin'd to Darby-shire. How ever these
rivers fall into our Derbyshire Dove, & for their vicinitie I love to
expatiate and visitt them. I will not have my discourses & postures
alwais kept as it were in an outward wooden frame, or as a child in a
standing stoole.

place this § VII. sect. 8.

(A). Wee have noe Eudemicall, or Nostratia^l diseases, w^{ch} ye latins
call patrius, regionalis, & vernaculous morbus, sicknesses peculier & natu-
rally incident to some region : As for example, The Neopolitans are
subject to ye gowte, the Polonian hath his plica or Elfelock, The Savoyan
is pouted, which is a tumor under ye chin gotten by drinking snow water.
In England Essex and Holland have theire Bayliffs, y^t is putrid feavers
& quartan agues. In Darby-sh. none of these but all are sound &
salubrious.

The have no thunder. p. 201. (A.)

place this p. 197. b. (A.)

I have tould you it comes a farr of as from ye Indies, & therefore you admire it and commend ye occult cognations & pperities; now because it is common and cheape you have it in a kind of contempt. If this Coale & fire was rare to be found wee should more attentively swew into ye causes, & it would elevate us to a higher admiration than ye effects of ye Loade-ston.

[fo. 198.]

parag. I. sect 7. (A.)

I will enlarge to give you a tast of ye etymologies of some of ye townes, wherby ye may know ye situation, or pperities of them w^hout further relation. These are gathered out of ye British & Saxon language saying w^h Cratylus in Plato of our English as he said of Greeke, That wee have borrowed many words of ye barbarous, for they are more antient than wee.

Melburne of some mill by ye water. Willoughby neere to some noted willow tree. Willowmot neere to such a mote. Cotton Cote-tun for y^t his house was fenced about. Tin signifies a hedge. Weston or Wuston a desert wild wodden place. These Gentlemen in ye Norman Catalogue y^t have K. or W. are of Flanders. These from ye eastegan y^t came w^t Earle Baldwin father in law to ye Conqueror. Other terminations in Cliff, burgh, Borrow, ham, sted, Ford, words significantly retained if more softened. But I agree wth him y^t sayes y^t an Etymologie for ye most part it is levis, et fallax, et plerumque ridicula, nan supenunero ubi proprietat verborum attenditur, sensus veritatis amittitur.

Worksworth standing by ye water side & thus Darby by ye Saxons cald north-worthig, for there is a smale brooke runnig thorough ye towne under nine bridges, & since cald Darby (as some will have it) from Dor signifying water. wick a fort or castle from hence Hardwick.

(B.)

[vid. p. 200 b. (B.)

(A.) sec. 1.

p. 199 b. § 10. sect. 1.

You may expect phaps politicall reflections, observations, occasions of defections animadversions here & there to be inserted, as marks to saile by, & ye free-schoole for princes and high commanders. He that can unravill this skeane & lacs of Apotelesms, He shal be my greate Apollo, to him Ile render a reason of my neglect viz. After wee have donn ye best touchings things w^{ch} are wthout us; all, whats wanting in success in respect of us is absolutely impossible. Againe Free Agencie will interrupt ye naäl series both of casualitie and events. And againe, examine the reasons of Divinitie; we cannot kindly learne ye condition of humane nature, except wee know ye common cattie, and ye right systeme of ye world, in w^{ch} all have fellowship. Al things y^t belong to ye course of life is seated in our owne will and power, y^t it is only ours y^t wee live: But it seems only to be fate and chance y^t wee die. This inshrined Hymarmene-Quzque fuit illa Dearum, admitts of Voluntiers, & is joyned wth a certaine kind of societie to ye nature of man & all other creatures. She has a dispensing facultie by particulars in a fouled order of causes, in their order number place and tyme. If thou dost err and fall to ruine, she foresees y^t thou dost it freely, and therefore thou ye cause whereon depends necessitie. If thou shalt win ye field it is decreede thou shalt take such

advice; follow such courses; if fall, such things will come to pass y^t will bring this ruine upon thee. Our Nativitie is not condemned but punished. Thus Fate, Fore-sight, Free-will, and Fortune goe hand in hand, and w^{ch} to præferr I dare not determine. In ye meane tyme here you have traditionall memorialls, in a bare narrative invested in the thrid-bare coate of Antiquitie; wthout pointing to Imitation or admonition,—fore-stawling ye Readers judgment, and indecently intruding into his capacitie by a prolephick insinuation. These post-humous and virtuous expressions signifie nothing but ye Anctious facilitie in diversions and feaseable conjectures./

[fo. 188 b.]

pottage to be a good dish, if you bring a lacedemonian stomach. It is observed they have for ye most part fair long broad white teeth w^{ch} is caused by ye mastication of this oaten bread. But as ye benefit of Milke in Low Germany may compare wth y^r Burdeaux wines & spices of Portugall: for our benefit of milke in Darby-sh. will exceede all ye arables, in an estimate, of ye neighbouring sothren counties. Her chiefest Mansion for ye Dairy is Dove=bank & Haddon upon ye river Wie. 203. b. A.

4. Their *Butterie* for ye most part is at Nottingham and Loughborough for from thence they fetch all their Mault and barley. Your merchant will say y^t England hath better wines then France or Spaine; better fruites & spices then Arabia, & give a good reason for it, for ye Exoticks sell ye best of their wares, by reason they will keepe & are best vendible; & keepe their sowne vapid apt to corruption for their pper use & p'sent service. Soe I may say of Mault, these Derby-sh. men of forraige graine makes better Ale and beere, then any from whence they come. Witness your transcendant Darby Ale, and Sand-bich Ale in Cheshire.

5. Their Wardrop all ye Cuntrie over, ye sheepe more numerous, & ye fleece more fine and soft then those of Coleis. Their staple.

6. For ye Woodyard. Trees I doe acknowledge are soe few, in ye Peake espetially, y^t had Judas been there, he would have repented, before he could have found one to act his execution; but these are supply'd with pitt-coale, Peate & Turff. And for fencing in of inclosure instead of hedges Nimbrod might have found stone enough to have built his tower, whose topp should reach unto ye heaven.

7. But soe it is the best soules are most unfortunate in Exterions, or ye gifts of fortune. Socrates by ye Delphick oracle surnamed ye wisest, yet loaded wth false informations, betrayed, undefended, yeeld to ye powre of his accusers. Plato gives up ye discipline of his divine soule to ye tyrannicall sporting powre of Dyonisius. Pithagoras ye finest Index of a Deitie wandered as a fugitive, & perished by fire. Plotinus renowned for his temperance and fortitude was shattered by ye torments of a languishing disease and prov'd one of ye most gastliests objects of Mankind. Marius had his arms and thighs cutt of, his tounge cutt out, and lastly as ye last spectators of his miseries his eyes puld out. If vegetalls may bear proportion wth Rationalls, Darby-sh. in ye Peake for sert & other su ficiall pducts is barren, rockie, uncultivate: But renders a mille=cuple increase in her interiors and mineralls, and seems to be ye rad y^t Brutus offered to Appollo rough and knottie wthout, but wthon all furbisht Gould. You may talke of Tagus, Po, Pactolus and Ganges where Ingotts of Gould are

plentifull: These are bloomed and smelted in ye ayre by ye fire of poetick rapsodes to magnifie theire Cuntrie: but now in these our later dayes little of this to be found as empited or vanished. Our poetts lash out these straines.

— an Icie Creame

Upon ye Silver lake & Christall streame.

They give this frequent epithite ye silver Trent, adorning it wth fancies, knotts, dressings and strewings all silver: And I think as much silver found wthin ye banks of Trent, as Gould in any of ye other rivers. But our Darby-sh. is unexhausted in her rich mineralls. where Iron-stonn is there is ye loadeston found soe saies ye Naturalists, & I am sure these Loadestones are in Darby-sh. w^{ch} draw all ye Gould silver and graine of ye neighbouring counties, and most part of ye Western world.

fo. 194.]

To run a discourse and tell you y^t these mineralls pceeds from ye Saline Gorgon ambuscaded in ye terrestriall residence, and animated by ye vestall sparke and vitall-light. That ye various colours are ye errors of ye Custos or p'sident of vegetation; this is but to please you wth a Philosophical canting, and I will transmitt it. This Magazine and *Treasurie* is at Woorks-worth, the prime Rhadamant here keeps his courts. The judges of ye Inferior Regions are said to be Rhadamantus & Minos, ye former K. of Lycia ye later of Crete, both most just men, when living Legislators, and wonder not I give him this name by Metonymie. For Jupiter was a mightie Monarch, Neptune his high Admirall, Bacchus his Butler, Pluto high Treasurer, Ceres kept ye keyes of his granarie, Io was his Dayry-maid. For instance this one Hyperbole may excuse all myne.

Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet.

In Ethicks & in Logicke error may be serviceable to truth, an enormous & greate disproportion'd Simile may have something of imitation.

(To be continued.)

From
The Reliquary
Quarterly Journal
and
Review.

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from page 24).

§ III.

Nobilitie.

1. For ye Nobilitie noe cuntrie in England except ye Metropolis hath soe many princely habitations, the Theaters of Hospitalitie, & seats of selfe fruition, as Bolsover, Haddon, Hardwick, an other Escuriall, Brettby, Sutton, Ould-Coates. In tymes past ye Castle in ye peake for ye honour of Peverell, Codnor for the Lord Gray, Elveston for ye famely of Blount Lord Montjoy. The Earles of Shrewsbury att Buttons, Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury att Chats-worth. And in tymes past though against his will, the Duke of Burbon had his resience here, where he was held captive 19 yeers at Melburne Castle.

2. This shire gives denomination or titles of honour more then any other. As namely ye Earles of Darby, Chester-field, Cleveland, Scarsedale. The shire is full of Patrimonimicke names as Shirley of Shirley, Okeover of Oaker, Low of high-low, Alsop of Alsop, Kinder of Kinder, Tunsted of Tunsted & many others. These are agnomina genitiva w^{ch} Menula expounds Gentilitia.

4. The Ampitheater of renowned persons. The glorious Cavendish of ye illustrious famely of ye Cavendishes who gave ye World a girdle in two Solar Revolutions. Anthonie Fitz Herbert of ye familie of Norbury, who gave life & Law unto ye common Lawes of England, and in comparison putt ye Codes & Digests in a bagg. Bradford ye crowned martyr, y^t cutt ye triple crowne, and rent ye Roman Pale asunder. Ripley of Ripley an other Hermes in his twelve Gates concerning ye Philosophers stone; he suffered death for makeing a Pëare-tree to fructifie in Winter. M^r Sentlo Clyfton of ye familie of Bradley a renowned Antiquarie who left many M. SS. But alas! we must commend them like many of Tully's orations, wth this unhappie Elogie, *Reliqua desiderantur*. They are all wanting & much desired, none extant. M^r Dethick King-of-arms, pater patratus, father of ye fatherhood, whose power delegate from ye King

[fo. 194b.]

was greater than ye naturall fathers, who only can gegett a man, but he could create a gentleman. M. Tho: Bancraft surnamed ye smale poett by way of a friendly ironie: but worthie to be ranked amongst ye best classicks & greater volumnes; he writt y^e gluttons feast concerning Dives & Lazarus, The battle of Letzphen wth other poëms. Some there are living whose names I will silence in few lettrs taking my indication from ye verse

Pascitur in Vivis Livor post fata quiescit.

such are A. C. ye muse of ye peakish-mountains, & in competition wth Plautus to be ye tenth muse. C. C. who from Homer & Horace hath extracted ye essences of Epick and Lyrick poësie into an English Elixir. M^r T. H., Plato himselfe in his Idæas & rich conceptions.

§. IIII.

Admiration & Wonders.

1. The stupendious torrs, præcípices, & Casmas bring amazement, yet courted by delight, y^t for a tyme you may seem to have arrested tyme wth admiration; These crested rocks, & proud browes of her hills are fann'd wth a delicious ayre: & ye delicate breezes y^t pass through ye Vallies are a sweete Vernall zephire to refocillate & animate ye pasturage; & in Winter she hath snow in plentie like a coverlid to keepe her herbage warme.

2. For wonders England would have wanted a miracle had it not been for this Countie. wee have a miracle beyond an Euripus, w^{ch} narrow sea is said to flow & ebb seaven tymes a day wth violence. wee have hear a flux & reflux of halfe a yeers continuance. There is at ye Piemont of Wooscott (a hill parting the cloudes) ye river Dove, of w^{ch} a greate part falling into subterranean caves—borrows his cellerage for all y^e winter season, & resigns it up againe in summer making a full tyde. Hither does y^e Moorlands Apollo sometymes descend, yett in his own sphere to bath w^h ye Muses, & drink Heliconian healthes.

3. They have a perpetuall motion, an ever-running & everlasting sand = glass Clepsammidium hot distinguishing houres but Eternitie. From ye beginning of ye world, there hath ever beene a flux of sand from ye topp of Mann = torr an opposite mount to ye castle in ye Peake trickling downe, & yett noe wast of ye mountaine to be pceavd.

4. There is an English Guadiana. The river where below at ye mill at a voraginous swallow carries all ye river under, & disemboagues him againe some three miles off at Ilam, & upon this bridge
[fo. 192 b (F)].

you shal have many hundred sheepe & other Cattle to feede. There is an ebb & flow at Tides = well, but I will pass by these y^t are spetify'd by others, & only mention such as had beene forgott.

5. Neither let it trouble any wth too severe an indagation, why soe many Firr = trees, as they call them, are digged up in many places of this Continent: w^{ch} indeede are Oake, Willow, maple, Older, as may be distinguished by y^e graine of y^e timber; thinking y^t at y^e Unversall Deluge they were there overwhelmed, whereas they are meere windfalls some ages since in desert places, & by ye Cataclysmes from ye mountains amassing cumble & rubbish togeather are incrusted over by promethean fire. a deepe turff is above, porous & spongiouse, w^{ch} is caused by ye bowghs lying lightly above.

6. I have heard of a drinking Cupp in y^e Keeping of M^r. S. R. found
[fo. 195]
50 yards underground w^{ch} he thought there to have beene buried at ye generall deluge. The Keeping of wth conferr'd ye name of Antiquarie upon him: but in Poland neere ye towne of Streme there is potts naturallie found soe Shapen, w^{ch} out of y^e earth doe quickly incrustate.

But here I must sound a retreate to this sally, wheras I by mistake speake of a cup 50 yards under ground, now I am given to understand it was but 5 yards, togeather wth a clew of yarne, & a firme tree growing over all: neither doe I think this a miracle or very ancient. Ile give you an

instance to second it a Rowland for this Oliver w^{ch} I saw wth myne owne eyes. A prettie Girle about ye age of 10 or 12 sporting in a garden full of bedds knotts & flowres at N. broake in & sunk to ye arme-pitts. I caused ye ground to be digged & searched, where wee found a deepe large cellar, & in it nothing but a smale heape of Chark=coale. Had I taken one of these coales as from ye Altar of Antiquitie, & p'serv'd it as a relique, I think I might have had my Apotheosis wth Capnio in Erasmus & had beene Canoniz'd in ye Greeke Kalender. For indeed ye stopping up of these Cellars is very ordinarie. The Master of ye ground caus'd this to be stopped up againe, as being farr from his house & useles. (A.) p. 200.

§ V.

Waters.

1. If wee beleeeve the Poett *Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ* water is ye most convenient thing for ye life of man, or water is ye materiall & element of all things according to Empedocles; [vid. p. 192 b. (B.)] wee are more behoulding to Darby=sh: then all England. For y^e first source & originall of both our greatest rivers Severne & Trent glide from thence. Upon y^e Crowne of Kynders Skowte there a'e two springs distant a few paces from each other, whereof y^e one running west is y^e first & farthest of from Severne, y^e second river of greate Britaine next to Thames, & gives denomination to it beeing cald redd-water, ye Britaines cald this river *Haffren* after Severne from ye saffron colour tending to redd.

2. For y^e other cald White water I durst be more confident to make good to be y^e spring head of Dorwin, or Dorguent, w^{ch} in y^e British jdiome sounds white-water, & emboagues himself into y^e Trent y^e third river of Britann.

3. And here I might take occasion to argue ye causes of water-springs & fountains y^e generation. some will have them by subterranean passages to come from y^e sea: others ye ayre congealed in ye cavities of ye earth, & soe continued to p'vent a vacuum. I hould neither of these to be the cause, but by Ocular inspection I find y^t upon this hill there is a spongius extuberancie of moss many yards deepe; y^t wth one hand a man may thrust a pike to y^e head; this place as a Cesterne receaves ye raine, w^{ch} loaden

[fo. 196 b.]

wth his owne weight like cloudes into raine descends into ye springs.

4. Wee have naturall Bathes, & medicinall waters, a hott Bath or other *Plumbers* bad answering to y^t in Loraine, soe cald from ye copious mixture of lead, w^{ch} is said to be mixt wth Alume & Sulphur; w^{ch} cures al malighers, ye cancer fistula, scabs, ye Espinlas, all imperfections & blemishes of ye skinn. This is Plertifully exampld at Buxtons.

5. The have theire Spaw, or a s^t Blase in Tubing. At Keddleston & at Quarne a Vitrioll could spring, which is good against vomiting, comforts ye stomach, cures ye ulcers of ye bladder, stopps all fluxes, helps conception, staves bleeding in the breast & at ye srige. The Iron mixt wth both is good for ye splen & urines is good against ye Collick, & ache in joynts, cures tertian & quartan feavers, & y^e stone, & all these more effectually then y^e Tincture of Lilium, or y^e Milke of Pearle.

§ VI.

The Hydrographie.

1. The greate Trent washeth y^e skirts of Darby-sh. from Dove to Erwash about 12. miles.

2. Dove ye twelft river y^t runs into Trent, falls in at Stretton about 32. miles from ye head of Trent.

About a mile & a halfe above falls in an other rivilett 7. miles from Braillesford.

3. miles thence falls in a rill from Cubley 4 miles $\frac{1}{2}$. long.

5 mil. higher falls in ye river Teane from Staffordshire w^{ch} taketh his beginning 15 miles above.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a mile above is Yendon 13. miles long, from thence to Dunsmore three miles w^{ch} is 4 miles long, above y^t is Churnett 5. m. long.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$. a smal rill east beginning at Cawley 4. m. long.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ above a rill from Brassington 3. m. long.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ falls in Manifould 16. miles long. Into Manyfould falls in Hunsey six miles above ye fall, & is 6. m. long.

15 miles from ye fall of Manyfould to Dove-head.

The length of y^e Dove is 34. miles.

2. *Willington brook* falls in (ye 13 river of Trent) a mile below Dove, From Trusley w^{ch} is 7. miles long.

3. *Darwin*. enters into Trent at Wilne ye 14 river of Trent.

Here Lordly Trent kisseth ye Dorwin coy

Bathing his liquid streames in lovers melting joy.

Wilne is from ye head of Trent 43. miles. six miles above is Darby (a) and from thence falls in a smale river from Keddleston 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. long (b) 3 miles above falls in ye River *Ecklesburne* w^{ch} cometh from Wurkesworth (c) & is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long.

4. miles above falls in ye river *Amber*, & into Amber 3. miles upward a brooke from Hucknall (d) 4 miles l. From ye entrance of this brooke 2. miles, enters a brooke from Stretton 5 miles of (e).

The length of Amber, a sinoous & not direct river is 9 miles.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ above ye fall of Amber into ye Darwin falls a brook from Banteshal y^t is forked at y^e topp & is in length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. /

[fo. 196.]

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ above Amber falls in *Buxtons* a river 10 miles long, & Bradford falls into it.

3. miles above Buxtons fall in Borbrock 4. m. long.

4 m. above Borbromk from Hethersage falls in a brook 3 m. l.

Above Hethersage brooke a mile, falls in *Now* river & a mile above y^t a smale rill, an other mile from y^t Castleton (h)

From Now river y^e Darwin ascends 4. m. to Newchappell (i) & there falls in from Kynders-skowte 2 miles above (k) a smale brooke called White-water And from thence I beleve Dorwin hath his name, for Dor in ould British signifies water, & win or gum white.

The Length of Dorwin is 35. miles.

4. Erwash y^e 16 river of y^e Trent falls into Trent 3. miles below Darwin w^{ch} assends up to long Eaton (a) Toton & Kirby (b) The length of this river is 12. miles.

5. As ye Bowells of Darby-sh abound wth mineralls, for ye veins ye rivers are full of Fish. Dove & ye other Riveletts have plentie of Trout & Grayling, but not much other varietie. But ye silver Trent y^e embraceth this continent in her arms, dallying & pampering ye Inhabitants produceth these 30 orders of scalie=troopes. The Dorwin for a most part ye same.

Fish of ye Trent in number 30.

1 Sturgeon. Silurus	11 Shad. Aristosus	21 Roch. Rubellio
2 Salmon. Salmo	12 Eele. Anguilla	22 Loach. Junio
3 Pike. Lupus	13 Lamperne. Murena	23 Rudd. Erithea
4 Barbell. Mullus	14 Lampray. Fluta	24 Gogion. Gobio
5 Cheuin. Laccia	15 Burboult. Sagittarius	25 Dace. Apua
6 Trout. Varius	16 Bull head. Bucephal'	26 Whiting. Alburn'
7 Carpe. Carpio	17 Flunder. Pretioncul'	27 Pink. Cœsius
8 Tench. Cophus	18 Perch. Perca	28 Stittle-bagg. Herix
9 Breame. Abram ^{us}	19 Ruff. Porculus	29 Crevess. Gammanus
10 Grayling	20 Salmon Trout. Sario	30 Musc. Mitulus.

————— 203 (c)

6, For Waterfowle thes 30 severall orders ply ye Trent wth their winged oares.

1 Swan. Cygnus	11 Cormorant. Corvus-	21 Water-hen. Tringa
	marinus	
2 Elke. Onvenatal,	12 Puett. Phaleris [cus	22 Wigron. Glautea
3 Heron. Ardea	13 Coute. Corvus aquati-	23 Knott. Canutus
4 Bittour. Ardea stel-	14 Taile. Querquedula	24 Stint
laris		
5 Sheldrake. Cataracta	15 Dove hir. Columbris	25 Kings Fisher. [cyon
6 Goose. Anser	16 Puffin. Mergulus	26 Water-swallow.
	[pod'	Cinelus
7 Moleard. Anus	17 Red-Shank. Hemato-	27 Marten. Riparia
8 Goosander. Tulpan-	18 Seamew. Fulica	28 Wag-taile. Moticella
ser [pix	[rea	
9 Barnacle. Chelono-	19 Seagull. Gavia cine-	29 Curlew. Curlin'
10 Shoveler. Platea	20 Sea-Cobb. Gavia alba	30 Plover. Pardalus
		Smeith.

[fo. 196h.]

7. For Landfowle as plentiful here as any other neighbouring province, only in these exceeds them, The have y^e Poote, Grouse, More-cock or Heathcock peculiar to this north part of y^e river Trent: For it is said there is not any in England one y^e sou'h side; A kind of Partridge game, but far greater more plump, more fatt, more sweete, that Canutus would have nauseated his knotts (had he knowne them) to have fed, & Apiciated upon them, For it is y^e true Attagen y^e moore-hen soe cried up for delicacie amongst y^e Romans. There is two other birds compatriotts here, & strangers in other places as I take it; The Siccasand a long slender bird something ruddie, and y^e Water=Owse, an Ousell like ye Granby Crow white in some parts, w^{ch} may p'ceede from y^e inspection of snow. /

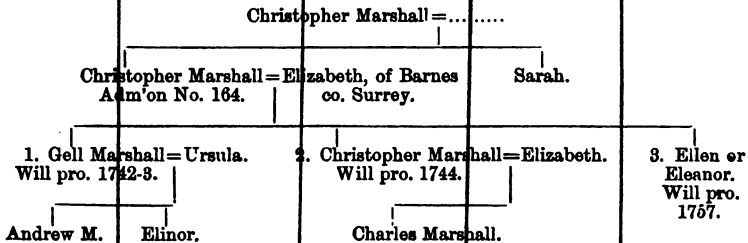
(To be continued.)

MARSHALL ADMINISTRATIONS IN P.C.C.

EDITED BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL LL.D., F.S.A.

(Continued from page 32.)

- 189.—Elizabeth Marshall of Barnes, co. Surrey, widow. Adm'on to Christopher Marshall her son, 16 February 1699-1700. By decree. *See* No. 164. She was the widow of Christopher Marshall, junr., of St. Saviour, Southwarke, who died in 1689. From the following wills it appears that the pedigree should stand thus:—



1. Gell Marshall of Pampisford, co. Cambridge, Esqr. Will dated 18 September, 1742. Copyholds at Pampisford to wife Ursula. Messuage at Duxford to son Charles Marshall. My sister Ellen Marshall. Wife and son executors. Proved in P.C.C. by Charles Marshall, and power reserved to Ursula Marshall the relict, 1 February, 1742-3. (Boycott 47)
2. Christopher Marshall citizen and apothecary of London. Will dated 8 January, 1744. Copyhold estate held of the manor of Alfarthing in the parish of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, in the occupation of Sir Everard Faulkner to wife Elizabeth Marshall for life, remainder to son Andrew Marshall. Daughter Elinor Marshall. Kinsman Charles Savage. Wife executrix. She proved in P.C.C., 14 March, 1744. (Seymour 89.)
8. Eleanor* Marshall now of Ealing but late of Chelsea, spinster. Will dated 30 December, 1756. My neice Ellenor Marshall at Mr. Savages. My nephew Andrew Marshall. Mrs. Margaret Jones of Mortlake, spinster. To my nephew Charles Marshall, Esqr., of Pampisford, co. Cambridge, a small Chagrin Case containing a silver handle knife fork and spoon with the Crest of the Family Arms upon them. To Lady Rouse at Chelsea two guineas for a ring. Miss Elizabeth Mitchel and Mrs. Scorch 2ls. each for rings. Mrs. Bell at Lord Ravensworth's. Friends Mr. Samuel Blythe and Miss Blythe and Mr. Valentine Lawford and his wife 2ls. each for rings. Said Margaret Jones residuary legatee and executrix. She proved in P.C.C., 14 April, 1757. (Herring 180.)

At the date of the above administration there were two suits—Goods of Christopher Marshall left unadministered by Elizabeth Marshall widow and relict. Suit promoted by Christopher Marshall the younger against Sarah daughter of Christopher Marshall the elder of Southwark.

Re Elizabeth—Sarah Marshall excommunicated at Instance of Christopher Marshall for not paying him £106 16s. 5d. Lands on lease from Queen's Coll. Oxford. Gell Marshall eldest son, and Christopher Marshall, Sept., 1699. Release under hand and seal of Gell Marshall dated 24 August, 1694.

From the arms on the monument of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and the occurrence of such names of Savage and Gell, I infer that these Marshalls were descended out of the North.

The following will proved at York (Register vol. 49, p. 272), is worth noting. Will of William Marshall, dated 25 August, 1668. Gives one close called Bringley to Emott my wife to dispose of to her children as she pleaseth.

* Called *Ellen* in will of Gell Marshall.

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from page 101.)

§. VII.

Qualitie of people.

1. The nature of these Midland people & their originall Cæsar in his tyme did thus display. The interior parts of Britann saith he (lib. 5 de bell. gal.) are inhabited by those who by tradition doe report themselves to be Aborigines the first inhabitants of y^e Cuntrie, borne in y^e Iland. For y^e most part they use noe tillage but live of milk & flesh, & are clad wth skins. [p. 208 (S)] Strabo saies they are so simple & barbarous y^t many of them for want of skill know not how to make cheese, although they abound wth milke, others are ignorant in gardening & tillage. [p. 203 (A)]. *Mela* saies, y^e farther they are from y^e continent soe much more ignorant only rich in cattle & large bounds. *Xiphilinus*. They live in Hutts or Cabbins naked & wthout shoes; They will infinitely indure hunger, could & labour, in y^e woods they feede upon y^e barks & rootes of trees. They have a certaine kind of meate w^{ch} if they take but to ye quantetie of a beane they will neither hunger nor thirst. For Goddesses they did worship Andates w^{ch} signifies Victorie, & Adraste a Goddess y^t tooke away from man both memorie & witt you may terms then Entheates. *Gildas* saies y^e had almost as many divelish Idolls as y^e Ægyptians.

What our English Strabo Mr. Camden and our Mercator Speede have writt for y^e manners soile, ayre, & y^e rest, I refer you to them at y^e beginning wher they are transcopied out to a word, neither will I wrong these Authors like a Mango to mangle & mixe them amongst myne owne; w^{ch} might prove Eagle feathers to moult all my weaker plumage.

The nobilitie & gentrie are wholly intended in y^e very bulke of y^e booke, & thither I refer you. *Circumsita hic sunt plurima loca, quæ nomen et sedem claris, familijs fecerunt*, only this I repeat from Mr. Cand.

The common sort of people out of a genuine reverence, not forced by feare or institution, doe observe those of larger fortunes; courteous & readie to shew y^e waie to helpe a passsinger. You may say they are lazie & idle in a better sense for (except y^e groover) they have not whereon to sett themselves on worke for all their harvest and seede tyme is finished in six

[fo. 197]
weeks, the rest of tyme they spend in fothering y^e cattle, mending their stonn-inclosures, & in sports.

The cuntrie woemen are chaste and sober, very diligent in their huswifery, they hate idleness, love and obey their husbands. Only in some of y^e greater townes many seeming sanctificetur use to follow ye presbyterian gang. & upon a lecture day put on their best rayment, & hereby take occasion to goe a gossiping: your merry wives of Bentley will sometymes looke in y^e glass, and chirpe a cupp merrily, yet not indecently.

For generall inclination & disposition the Peakeard & Moorlander are of the same ayre, they are given much to dance after ye bagg-pipes, almost every towne hath a bagg-piper in it. From this their ingenuitie is discovered.

For Dancing is an exercise
Not only shews ye Mowers-witt
But makes y^e Behoulder wise
As he hath power to rise to it.—B. J.

Give leave to an excursion ! In king Alfred's tyme in y^e latter end of y^e 9 cent : came over greate swarmes of Danes, & tooke much from ye king : but he in y^e habit of a Common Minstrill discovering ye weakness of theire Tents, defeated them. Quere if ye Bull-running at Titbury be not instituted in memorie of this. That Piper y^t catcheth y^e Bull is to be K. of Pipers y^t yeere following, & may crowde out all other musitians where he comes, hath many other priviledges, but of this in his place.

Theire exercise for a greate part is y^e Gymnopaidia or naked boy an ould recreation amongst y^e Greeks, & this in foote-races. You shall have in a winters day, y^e earth crusted over wth ice, too Agonists starke naked runn a foote race for 2 or 3 miles, wth many hundred spectators, & y^e betts very smale.

Theire love y^e Cards, & in this they imitate the Spaniard who instade of kings, Queens & knaves ; they have kings knights & souldiers ; but in all y^e rest to y^e Ace noe Tradesman, Lawyer, or Divines signifying y^t all other are but asses to play at Cardes. But this Countrie hath Picks & Spades amongst y^e Miners, and these men at Chris mas tyme will carry tenn or twentie pound about them, game freely & returne home againe all y^e yeere after very good husbands.

7. For Diett y^e Gentrie after y^e southe:n mode, two state meales a day, wth a bitt in y^e Buttery to a morneings draught : But your Peasant exceedes y^e Greeke, who as Athenæus sayes have fowre meales a day, as may be gathered from y^e number of Egestions by Hyppocrates (2 progn. 15) that is breakefast, dinner, supper, & a collation after supper. But these & y^e Moorelanders add three more, y^e bitt in the morning, y^e Anders-meate, & yenders meate, & soe make up seaven. And for certaine your good howse-keeper, espesially in summer tyme does allow his people soe of commessations.

(A.) sec 8. wee have noe Eudemicall etc. Vid. p. 192 (b).
Vid p. 209. The Gentleman sect. 10.

[p. 197 b.]

§. VIII.

Land commodities.

1. My friends friend brought from y^e farr cuntries a very refulgent stone full of light & lustre, noe Pearle Carbuncle or Diamond so orient, as beautifull as y^e rosesie fingered morne, w^{ch} casting raies did fill all y^e ambient ayre wth a glorious & an enflamed splendor. Impatient of y^e earth wth his owne force it will suddenly fly on high, neither can you keepe it close, but it must be kept in a large open far place. There is extraordinarie purity & claritie in it, soe y^t it is not, nor can not be soiled wth any filth or staine. It hath noe certaine shape, but constantly unconstant, & mutable in a moment. And since it is most beautifull to behold it will not suffer itselfe to be touched, & if wth violence you strive, it will sharply strike, not much unlike y^e precious stone *Pyrites* Solinus writes of, w^{ch} if one hould hard burneth y^e fingers. If you take anything from it, it is made nothing y^e less It is usefull & very necessarie for very many things. It is neither beast nor bird but a meere inanimate creature. And yett in some sense both male & female ; & when femall, she will jump or move two miles in y^e twinkling of an eye. Probatum est. I have oft seene & knowne this stone in Darby = sh. in greate plentie. Here is noe studied absurditie for strangeness of y^e effect to be admired noe difficultie of tryall never to be convicted, noe ridiculous

tradition to breed in some suspition in others doubts, no test of melancholy or superstitious tempera. In a word, I will exauctorate *Cædipus*, & resolve y^e riddle; It is a Coale kindled in his fire & flame, *ignis flamma*. Pliny had he noticed it would have named it Anthrax. [vid. p. (A) 192 b.]

Noe one cuntry in y^e world hath more plentie of hard coale, & none so good; in soe much as they give denomination to all other of other countries. The harde Coale wheresoever it comes is cald y^e Darby-shire Coale London and else-where.

2. Stibium w^{ch} y^e Greeks call Stimmi, & y^e shopps call Antimonie is found here in y^e proper veins; or rather it is a scummie caust over y^e lead oare. Wth this y^e Grecian Ladies used to colour y^e eybrowes. Stibium besides his drying qualitie w^{ch} is common to all mettals, it hath an astrictive facultie, & therefore is putt in medicins for y^e eyes, soe proper as y^t they call such Collyries or Sioffs by y^e name of Stibium or stibiates, as lenitives, by y^e name of Opiates, though theire be noe stibium or opium in them. Aëtius makes mention of K. Alexander's stibium for some uses, yet hath not any stibium in it. This stibium hath an other admirable qualitie, it imparts his effluence into an infusion, & yet the bodie neither abates virtue or weight: & therefore of late is used infinitely in phisick for a vomitt. 'Tis said D. P O raised a mightie fortune of many thousand pounds only by a greate peece of Vitrum Antimonii worth an ob. Set in a Gould ring in nature of a gemm, infusing it in a cupp of wine, it would worke violently drunk in y^e morning, & many tymes have good effect. To give myne opinion; this magnum magnale, Pancreston, Pandora's box, or rather Universall Pander, it was accompted among-t y^e Delaterias, venomous medicins, & never used by Greeke Arabick or English, untill less then this hundred yeers, & whereas they sell y^e Antimonial cupps for 50s. you may buy a pound of stibium for 8d. in y^e shopps.

[fo. 198.]

But is this all? Noe, Cynthius wispers in myne eare, & tells me I must not forgett my former words. That Darby-shire is y^e white Circle, the little seared skarr y^e circular spott upon y^e tunicle of y^e Yolke, wherein as from y^e cheefe centre y^e Plastick forming power breakes forth: This is all made good by this stibium. Something to prepare you. Herodian saith y^e Britanns knowe noe use of raiment, & y^t they marke their bodies with various pictures, & all shapes of living creatures. Tertullian calls them y^e British stigmas or marks, & y^t from children they are incorporate in *Visceribus* i.e. in y^e flesh w^{ch} is betweene y^e skin & bone, & y^t these painted marks do increase wth y^e bodie: from hence they were called Britanns—from *Brith* w^{ch} in y^e ould British or Welsh signifies painted or coloured, & Tania a word added by y^e Greeks w^{ch} signifies a region, the painted cuntry. Now this painting first began in Darby-sh. or at least y^e materiall drugg wherewth it is performed is cheefely here, & here y^e prototype; & y^t is stimmi.

This stimmi is like to Cupids shaft y^t will perse to y^e hart & touch neither flesh nor bone; stimmi will impress a figure in y^e bodie & corrupt neither flesh nor bone. And here is a mistake of y^e greatest Authors (who never entred farr into the land) as Cæsar Mela, Pliny who say y^t they painted themselves wth Wad, for Wad will only discolour y^e skin for a tyme, like y^e greene shales of Walnutts but soone wash & weare out. The mistake, they tooke Glessen from Glastum; but gless signifies a deepe blew, & from

hence Glessenbury & Dugless from y^e blew ponds or lakes about them. The Græcian Dames understood y^t when they had it brought from soe farr a continent, it was for greater use than to give a smale tincture to y^e ey. The true Etymon or derivation of *stimmi* is from *stigma*. Every scioclist can tell you how y^e letter *Gamma* is easely melted away, as y^e Latin Angelus from y^e Greeke. The Italian Voglio, Signior, the English signre raigne. The word is metaphor'd some tymes to a good sense, the Listrians Mercurie elegant St. Paule writes to y^e Galathians, Ego stigmata Domini Jesu in corpore meo porto, I beare y^e stigmes of y^e Lord Jesus.

And thus in all pbabilitie y^e Darby-shire men were y^e first formed & first named Britains and gave denomination to all the rest. But I will not dwell wth too scrupulous a diligence upon this, but leave it to y^e readers judgment.

3. Pliny y^e father of all fopperies makes mention of y^e Ceraunia, y^e Ch-lazia; Heiracites, Geranites, ægophthalmus: Cyamea Nigra, Cissites, Rhodites;—Aëtites, Taos these are y^e p'tious gemms viz. y^e thunder boutt the Haile-ston, the Hawks-ston, y^e Cranes neck y^e goates ey; the black Crane, y^e ivie y^e Rose=ston; the Eagle ston wth y^e white taile, the Peacock. Here you may see Nature at leasure wantoning & rioting in her mimick invitations: prettie check=stones for children to play wth, Tricomies trifling gugawes to be compared to y^t matchless gemm y^e Milston, & his many uses, w^{ch} I omitt bycause knowne to all. I will translate these lines, not to y^e language but y^e application.

Yee glorious trifles of y^e East
Whose estimation fancies raise,
Pearles Rubies Saphirs & ye rest
Of painted gemms, what is yo^r praise
When as y^e Milston his rich use displaies.

Your Lapidaries talke of Amuletts & Periapts & y^t y^e Amethyst is good against surfeit & drunkenness; but all men know y^t y^e Milston is good against hunger & thirst.

[fo. 198 b.]

4. Sithe-stones. A.C. Augur qui primus cotem novacula scidit; here might have learnt his art. They furnish all England wth this necessarie commoditie, & also wth grindlestones.

5. Numa Pompilius here might have learn't his straine of Frugalitie. Here are your best Fictilias made you^r earthen Vessells potts & Pancions att Tycknall & carried all East=England thorough—sed nulla aconita bibunt Fictilibus. Ju: Dubitacles a potter of Corinth was y^e first y^t made Vessells of redd chalke.

Limestone is y^e foundation of all y^e nor-west part of y^e Cuntrie w^{ch} for his espetiall use for manuring of land is now common. But pray' give leave to name y^e first author of y^e invention & y^e place. It was one M^r Hammore of Worthington two miles from Darby-sh. y^t was y^e first Inventor & improver of burning lime. This lime-ston beeing calcin'd by a Promethean fire & quenched in y^e Dove & Wye causes all y^e fertilitie upon y^e Dove bank etc.

Free-ston they have none, & this was openly declar'd at a publike sessions wth this description of it by y^e Master Masons, it soe soe fine & smooth a stone, y^t you may cutt it like butter wth a knife.

(To be continued.)

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from Vol. XXII., page 200).

[* * The following portion of this curious MS. "Historie" was accidentally omitted from its proper place in last number. It ought to have preceded the "Insertions to y^e Prolusion" [fo. 200] there given. Our readers will be good enough carefully to note this.]

§ IX.

[fo. 199.]

Verticall starr.

1. I do not insist upon y^e twelve houses, such Carpenters build houses in heaven by y^e Axe of imagination, nor mention y^e Lord of y^e scheme at y^e structure or instauration (as I have seene for Venice, Millan, Florence) I will take the Engagement such Lords are useless & destructive to y^e Republique of heaven. My intention is to find out y^e Verticall, w^{ch} every day once does insist over y^e clyme perpendicular & circulates y^e Colure of y^e Elevation 53 g. 25 m.

2. At y^e time when Rome was built there verticall starr was y^e last of y^e tayle of y^e greate Beare, of y^e second Magnitude & nature of Mars (this is gathered from y^e colour) & therefore they conquered y^e world: But when this starr receded, & there succeeded y^e right side of Perseus, & y^e head of y^e Serpent, they became soe weake y^t they only retaind y^e name of Rome.

3. This tayle of y^e Beare passed over Bizantium, & there did constitute an Empire; then over France, & thither translated y^e Empire, & at last came to Germany, where y^e Empire is residing.

4. Caput Algol passing over Asia y^e less & Greece for 400 years did destroy those provinces by y^e Mohumetans: but now this starr invades Italie, & is perpendicular over Apulia & Naples.

The tayle of y^e little Beare in Ptolemies tyme was 12 degrees from y^e Pole, now of late but three. And when he toucheth y^e Pole some strange Catastrophe to be expected (as some Authors write) neither do I think he will sett y^e Axeltree of y^e world on fire or bring an other Phaëtonick conflagratio. *viderit posteritas*.

5. All in y^e same paralell doe for y^e most part follow y^e same trade or condition of life. Thus we see Lincolne Nottingham Darby & Cheshire men to follow transportation of Corne, lead, making of Cheese. York-sh. & Lancaster making of Clothes, The Cuntre adjacent on y^e south part of Darby-sh. are employed in hard warr, working and making up in iron. Thus in y^e time of y^e Romans Italie in y^e same paralell was replenished wth stout valiant souldjers as y^e Samnites, Veientes a people of Heturia, the Fidenates: but y^e northern part of Italie called Gallia togota was short of them in martiall affaires. Grant an excursion something large to wander over y^e world; The north parts neere to the Pole are for fish & Furrs, the next to y^t for graine & cloth y^e fift & sixt clyme Diaboristheneos for wines; Dissiene for Spices & silks; Diamereos Peru & Madagascar for gould.

Now as y^e Jewes had this Poesie constantly in there wedding rings *Mazaltol*. Under a good starr: soe I wish I may find our zenith starr propitious, & commodious; And as neere as I can conjecture the one is

Caput Serpentarij Ophiouchus of y^e 3 magnitude his lat. 36 gr. o. m. & therefore perpendicular; His nature a mixture of Mars & Mercurie, & this qualitie may be known by y^e colour, for it is redd inclining to an ash-colour [p. 203b. B.]

[fo. 199 b.]

§ X.

The post-script. The frame & counsell of y^e worke.

[193 (A)] 2. For Methode I will not follow y^e ould fashion of divisions by hundreds etc., nor an Alphabetically tract: But according to y^e ancient & moderne fashion of the Israelites, & shal ranke & order y^e towines according to y^e propinquitie & site betwixt such & such rivers. And to this end I have drawne, readie to hand, a Mapp of y^e greate river of Trent wth all y^e Rivers y^t fall into it [203 B.]

For pictures of churches & monuments I desire there shal be none cut in brass or otherwais: only I would give a large description in terms proper for structure: for I'me verily persuaded y^t a vocall expression will farr more satisfy y^e phansie, then any dead letter or figure, vulgarly called y^e books of y^e ignorant. I assume I can shew a more lively portraiture of Yorke Minster only by expression by words of all y^e dimensions, monuments and armes then any of y^e Finest pensills; Mr. Selden a singular good friend of myne wth whom I have had of conversation would not admitt of Cutts. vid. p. 192 (b) C.

3. For visiting of Churches I am able to doe it myselfe, to copie out every coate of armes, & resolve y^e name to it. I had once (but plundered) a collection of myne owne drawne into a bracu-graphie by trickings out of all y^e greate Volunnes a large I dare say y^t 40th would not content & pay y^e limners for their pains parchment & colours; but myne was contracted to a quire of paper. However I can procure MSS. as may sufficiently furnish me to give a name to every coate of arms.

4. I must get some good clarke to copie out Rotulus Wintoniæ Winchester Rowles cald Domesday book at Westminster concerning Darby-sh. or if I have advance, I will doe it myselfe; [192 b (D)] as also search y^e Records of y^e Tower. vid. p. 192 b (D).

5. The Feodarie of y^e shire, and Custos Rotulorum I desire to be made knowne unto, y^t I may take out all inquisitions & Recordes requisite.

To furnish up y^e booke wth faire glosses I have Mr. Hobbs de mirabilibus alti-Pecci in a latin heroick Verse. Then for y^e Groovers & their lawes. Mr Man: his Manuall a smooth Verse for so rough a subject, w^{ch} inserted here & there will be an ornament: and for fables, ould wife's-tales & legends, I shal sett downe including my conjectures of y^e truth or falsities.

For Petegrees, if not produced & perfected to my hand, I am able to beate & trace out one out of ould evidences, & have performed some. [p. 200 (b) E.]

6. I desire all this to be carried wth convenient privacie, untill such tyme as a competencie may be raised, & then I may appear wth credit & alacritie.

In conclusion I commend this Apothegme to y^e Reader. Such as frowne upon y^e painter or looke away, can not expect their picture to be drawne true & faire to posteritie. And y^t y^e late forme of limbning in oyle is most exquisite, provided you oyle y^e Pensill well wth clear oyle I have read in an ould book y^t sack & string waters will keepe Inke from freezing [vid. p. 200 b. (E.) Here are]

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from page 184.)

[fo. 200.]

Insertions to y^e Prolusion.

place this paragr IIII. sect. 7 (A.) p. 195.

Thus much for topick miracles. Now for prodigies w^{ch} are seldome seene. There was a miracle in an. dn. 1661. mens. w^{ch} I thought good here to insert. The river Darwent beneath Darby, and y^e river Trent above Sawley in Winter tyme were dried up, that one might walke over drie-shod on foote. And this is allusively applyed to y^t of Exod. 14. where Moses stretched forth his hands upon y^e Sea, and y^e word caused y^e Sea to run back by a strong East-wind all y^e night, and made y^e Sea drie-land for y^e waters were divided. As also to y^t of Joshua (Josh. 14) the Lord yo^r God dried up y^e waters of Jordan before you, untill you were gon over. Here upon divers conjectures are divulg'd concerning y^e prognostick event, some dire and ominous, others auspicious. But canvass y^e cause, and you will find noe prodigious signe out of y^e course of Nature : Only y^e Astrall spiritt (as one calls it) possessing some phanaticks, in w^{ch} is y^e Seate & dominion of unruly imaginations. For this happens many yeers in greate frosts, espetially two or three miles beneath some Mill, where y^e Flood = gates beeing baracaded wth frost and ice, the waters are bridled up below. The incomparable Silvester describes it thus—

But when y^e keener winter's breath began
To Christaline y^e Baltick Ocean,
To glaze y^e Lakes, & *bridle up y^e floods,*
And Peru wigg wth Wool y^e bald-pate woods.

At Wilne ferry, when occasion desires it, they can buy att y^e kings mills from a groate to a testar, ten thousand or a hundred thousand tunns of water, w^{ch} they commonly call a dash (the cheapest commoditie as I conceive in y^e world) w^{ch} will raise y^e waters at y^e ferry halfe a foote or neere a foote in two houres space to raise their Gainsburrough vessells, and carrie them a mile or two, reserved they must watch their opportunitie : Noe marvell then if y^e Coërcive violence of y^e frost stopping y^e Cataract above should give a shallow to the next ford.

Such an other stupendous prodigie you have in many places in summer-tyme. The Elements doe seeme to burne like fire, and the sunn at his setting is all flameing-blood, brandishing his rayes wth a larger Perimeter than usuall. Here y^e violence of fancie perverts y^e faithfull representations of reason. For in Melburne Common, and diverse other glades in summer tyme, where they burne Brakin to make Wash-balls, the fuliginous clouds of duskie smoldring smoake conglomerating together does offusate y^e whole

[fo. 200 b.]

Horizon for foure or eight miles, yett beeing a drie meteor is very diaphanous. Now your opticks will tell you, that y^e causes of diversities of lustres, proceeds from y^e contrarie lights or passages through mediums diversly limited. [fo. 203 D.] And observe moreover y^t noe ordinarie Horizon extends above 4 miles from y^e centre : take notice alsoe y^t y^e clouds (as the meteorologists

affirme) extend sometymes not above halfe a mile from y^e earth, att y^e highest but 3 miles, soe y^t any where foure miles distant from y^e Caustick place, you may see y^e bright sunn ride in triumph wth a serene & glorious aire. And this I have oft observed. And these two I may reckon amongst the pseudo miracles.

Place this § I. sect. 7. but enquire p. 193 (B).

By & Byen in saxon signifies a habitation, here upon wee say, where bien you, that is where dwell you? hence Darby, Bretby, etc. Wick, in y^e Saxon tounge sais one signifies y^e bosome or mouth of a river; another y^t it notes a secure station, where many dwelling houses are built together; a third sais it signifies a Castle: and this may be applied to standwick, Colwick, & y^e like. Ley denotes a lake, as Mawley de malo lacu, Shirley de limpido lacu, Horsley, Cowley, Shipley, etc. from y^e poole or wating places of their horses & keyne. Others may think *ley* to be a parcell of Land lay'd downe from tillage; and if conjectures may take place not improbable from y^e alluding coate of arms of many names terminating in Ley, as Shirley, Stirley, who beare Paly of severall parts w^{ch} altogether resembles Ley-lands. But here I repeate my former Apothegme, agreeing wth him y^t saies, Etymologies are frivolous & fallacious, and for y^e most part ridiculous; for many tymes where the proprietie of words is too strictly attended upon, the true & genuine sense is lost. And here I exauctorate myselfe of y^e office of an Onomathetes, or a Nomenclator.

vid. § X. sect. 5 (E) Errata.

Here are many mistakes, and some I confess voluntarie, & these are animated by a sentence of myne owne in my *Eugenia*: *malem doctulis aliquantulum erroribus imbui, quum cœla prorsus rerum caligine offundi*. I had rather be a little stained wth learned errors, than altogether misled wth blind ignorance. And an other cause, there are some pedantick errors w^{ch} as triviall I pass over wth a generous carelessness. But y^e maine cause is. These mistakes by collision of probabilitie & uncertaintie upon conference, information & redargution, like flint & steele may strike such sparks, as may begett a bright flame to illustrate y^e whole Historie.

[fo. 201.]

§ VII. sect. 9 (A).

They have noe thunder in theire speech in coughing of y^e teeth like y^e lower Britans in France. They have noe querulous tone like y^e Irish, noe wharleing like them of Carleton in Leic-shire: But sumething a broad language much like y^e Dorsett dialect in Greeke.
vid. 209. The Gentleman

§ IX.

Campe and Court.

Here is noe Ackeldamas or feilds of blood, noe Theatre for Tragedies, in this shire, noe battles fought, few warlick exploits, noe transaction of State, all w^{ch} I take for blessing. Hor. qd.

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis
Rura paterna colit sua.

see y^e translation at y^e end of y^e paragraph. But y^e cause is there is noe strong

castles, noe fortifications, whither armies may retere, from whence they may issue. The vicinitie of Nottingham Castle & y^e neighbour provinces have usurped this honour, if you call it an honour or happines to be in continuall Al-arms. From y^e high peakish mountains, whose Horizon is seen dilated, wee may, as from y^e maine mast of this floating Iland, take a survey of y^e bordring countie; here you may see them weltring in goare & blood, wth storms & tempesta, & thunders, & devastations; in y^e interim Darbyshire solaceing wth y^e Poet in this hemistick—

—Medijs tranquillus in undis,

calme in midst of y^e boisterous waters. Here is noe castle kept by y^e Danes, as in Nottingham for y^e Mercian & West-Saxon Kings to lay siege against it for a yeere together. Noe battles like y^t where John de la Pole Earle of Lincolne (who^m Rich. 3 y^e Usurper had declared his heire apparant) where 4000 Irish lost their lives. Noe conflagrations as in y^e wars between Steven and Mawde y^e Empress, by Robert Earle of Gloster who cast downe y^e walls & fired it. Now for Yorke=shire; here is noe Pomfreet infamous for y^e murder of princes. Here is no Palme-sunday fight in y^e quarrels of Yorke and Lancaster, where thirtie thousand were slaine upon y^e spott. Here has been no massacres as in y^e adjacent countie Stafford at Leichfeild, which is cald Cadaveru^m campos from thence, where thousands of Christians in ye raigne & rage of Dioclesian y^e Emp. was putt to Martyr-dome. Here hath been noe Robert Bossu the Chruch-back Earle of Leicester, to cause y^e cittie to be erazed by Hen. 2. No Richard y^e 3. to fight a Bosworth field. Noe traitors here as when Ethelbald King of Mercians was slaine at Segges-wald by treason of his subjects. This Segges-wald I take to be y^e cross from y^e Fossway betwixt the lodge of y^e Woulds & Leicestre. But see y^e Allegiance fidelitie & charitie of our Darby-sh. to procure her bodie, & give it an honorable entombment at his pallace royall at Repton.

[fo. 201b.]

In y^e common commotions & universal conquests, they have submitted wth the rest. That y^e Catholick conquest of ye Romans overwhelmed all y^e Realme & amongst y^e rest this Darby-sh. it is noe doubt, but where their sources garisons & fortifications should be raised here is ye dispute. Little Chester (as a peculiar or Countie-castle to Magna Chester in y^e Wall neere Hault Hessel) by y^e Roman monies theire found, seems to be a colonie of y^e Roman souldjers /for soe y^e name may import from Castrum: but I would not have every place where such coine is found to be a garrison; for then why not Chadston a neighbouring towne where greate plentie have beene turned up, in y^e custodie of M.R.W. Lord of y^e soile? neither do I believe y^t y^e Romans horded up all their monies to themselves, but made use of it for exchange & barter, & soe y^e subject commonly had as greate a share.

And here I must a little fling out. Since mintage & coinage are y^e high prerogatives of Princes, I wonder y^t every trades-man dares assume y^t libertie to forge halfe-pence & farthings! All my care & feare for posteritie is, I am afraid y^t these coyne, y^e image & superscription y^t they beare, will be reputed for pettie princes in a rebellious parliament.

But after I have thus expatiated to returne to memorable accidents in the

common desolation & harrassing of y^e Danes this shire had his share ; And by y^e Lady Ethelfleda y^e Mercian Lady redintegrated. From hence Burth-red y^e last K. of Mercia wth his Queene Ethels-with after 22 yeers of theire raigne were exiled.

An Historian ought to be impartiall, and therefore I will continue y^e true storie though something to a blemish ; And looking into y^e differences of tyme, w^{ch} in every age produceth divers effects, we shal find sometymes an alteration.

The Phisitions tells me y^t y^e pestilence an epidemicall & generall contagion does assaile & infect all sorts of people all sexes ages & complexions, few escaping y^e virulencie, I. If a man by age, some cronical disease, or mortall ulcer doe die, w^{ch} at any other season would have caused him to render his due to nature ; yett theire will appeare some spotts & marks : such an other straine of infection did infatuate, nay strike starke-madd y^e greater part of this countie in y^e generall defection in y^t horrid rebellion about y^e middle of y^e Sixteenth centurie : But seeing God hath commanded us to forgive our enemies, & y^e King to forgett, by an act of oblivion, I shal spare to mention any man. After this paroxisme of a phrensie was past, like to an Ash-wensday after a Shroves-tuesday at y^e Roman Carnivall, they all returned to their pristine sense due obedience and allegiance.

Here is noe high-waies or post-waies, & soe more proper to secure a forraigne enemy ; as also bycause a mediterrane cuntrie y^e more remote for forraigne incursions to force a rescue : soe y^t here at Melburne, John Duke of Burbon was immured 19 yeers, haveing beene taken prisoner at Agen-court ; And an other great Queene was here secured at Buxtons, rather to be expunged out of all Cronicles then related.

Sect. 2. For Court-ship wee find at Nottingham in an. 1000 — two Kings viz. of Scotland & Wales yeelded themselves unto K. Edw. the Elder. At Nottingham I find Richard y^e 2. an. 1392, to summon y^e Aldermen of London to a Counsell, and there imprison them : And y^t he removed thither y^e Chancerie, from whence it was returned y^e next yeere following. Al this Court-ship is here confer'd upon Nottingh. for y^e Castles sake.

[fo 202.]

Mathew Paris tells me y^t Hen. 2. went a hunting upon such a day into Clypton Park in y^e forrest of Sherwood ; And all y^t I can find by reading or relation King James went one day a hunting into Horseley-pa.ke, & from thence in progress to Darby, where one memorable accident befell. The high-sheriff attending y^e King upon y^e verge of y^e countie, as he was delivering his speech & staff unto his Ma^{tie} he fell downe speechless of an Apoplexie & died, not many houres after.

They have in this countie fowre Castles, but they are called for honnour & ornament : as y^e Castle in y^e peake for y^e honnour of Peverell, Bolsover, Codner & Melburne w^{ch} last is utterly effaced.

Here follows y^e Ode translated by our More-lands Bard.

(To be continued.)

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

*(Continued from page 10.)*Insertions to y^e Prolusion of Darby-sh :

Place this § X. sect. 5.

Of y^e winds.

To give y^e causes & nature of y^e winds, I can noe better express them then thus. Titan & Terra had theire son Crius, who by Euebia daughter of Oceanus & Thetis Magna had Astræus, he had Aurora to his concubine & begatt y^e fower winds. 1. Notus, or Auster y^e South or meridian wind. 2. Argestes, alias Cerus et Caurus or Zapey upon y^e summer setting of y^e Sun. 3. Zephirus or Favonius upon y^e Æquinoxiall goeing downe. 4. Boreas who ravishing Orithia begat Calais & Zettius changed into winds—or thus—

Jupiter III had Æolus by Sergesta y^e daugh. of Hippotas a shipman, he is said to imprison y^e winds rule & command them, he had six sonns & soe many daughters viz. Futhus, Æthius, Jocastus : Magnes Conagre, Arna etc. it is said y^e Charolus Magnus should dubb y^e winds & call them by twelve proper names, whereas before there could be found but fowre, but here we see y^e Æolus had twelve.

This Æolus is figured wth his puffing inflated cheeks, a tawnie or redd face, on his right hand Juno resigning her crowne & dignitie unto him, on his left side his wife up to y^e middle in water ; a faire & large p^romble of well applyed. These figures & images are repræsentatives for y^e setting forth to our sight the originalls effects & objects of y^e winds, or rather those powers & attributes w^{ch} wee adore in God. And if you consider Tytan, Terra, Juno, Astræus, Oceanus to be the sunn, the Earth, y^e Aire, the starrs, the Seas, it is intelligible enough & needs noe further explication. These Hieroglypick expressions we receive from y^e Ancient ; but wee well inquire into neerer causes of these our English winds & espesially for Darby-shire.

First know it for a generall maxime, y^t under y^e line y^e wind is ever East, & beyond y^e Tropicks ever west (wheter by reverberation or Circumgyration I know not) soe y^t y^e Mariners towards y^e West Indies ever draw neere y^e line ; but at theire returne steere more Northward. Som may gather y^e reason from y^e revolution of y^e sphers west ward & neglected by an Antiperistasis or Counter-circum-sistence : on from y^e globe of y^e Earth, floating & rowling in y^e legendaire Eastward, I leave this to others to discuss. [203. E.]

I know y^t every creede, bay & mede, point & cape ; every valley be reason of y^e mountains rocks & forrests have thence severall winds : For one, walklay in a faire large alley under a hill lying directly north & south about a furlong in length ; I did observe y^t at every end y^e wind was in my face, thus seemeing contrarie : like to y^e plaine of gree, w^{ch} if you divide, it will by sympathie or cognation strike into an united land, but y^e genuine & generall wind was west. Now by our purpose, wher in England this

universall west wind beating upon Ierland, & thence retorted wth violence, seeks his passage, & finding a larger roade by y^e bay of Biskay & the virgivan sea, comes south west most frequently : but contrarie upon y^e North of Ierland y^e Channel is straite, y^e windings & turnings many, by reason of y^e many Ilands the Hebrides & Iles of Orkney upon y^e Deucalidon sea. This is y^e second wind y^t does invade Ingland. Soe y^t here we never have the Delicious Zephiur or Favonius, soe cryed up by y^e Poetts, but rather a chill Scioroceo as y^e Italian calls it on lipp. The sunn at Easter in the Æquinox as placed in his throne in y^e middle of y^e habitable world takes his whole swing and carries all before him, & then has it seems a greater power to command y^e out-lying winds, & soe an universall East wind takes his course, & hence wee call it Easter from y^e East-wind then blowing. There are other stragling winds causd as Antiquitie reports from y^e Cosmick, Aeronick & Heliacall rising & setting of certaine fixed starrs, as namely. Jan. 30. y^e Eagle birth an evening setting & causeth tempests. Febr. 4. y^e bright starr cald Regulus forth a morning setting The north winds blow saies Ptolom: but Cardan saith y^e west, whether of y^e two shall I beleeve? March 10. Arcturus riseth during 30 days, y^e north winds called Celidonian blow, soe cald bycause they revive y^e swallows. Decemb. 6. is y^e day of St. Nicholas Bish. seaven dayes before & seaven dayes after, y^e winds are low y^e weather calme, These be the Halcyon dayes bycause y^e Kings-fisher at this tyme hatches his yong. 16. Arcturus hath an evening setting bringing south-winds etc. But for my part I never knew them keepe touch wth y^e promise, & these are topically to some regions & too generall for this place. I have too long transgressed & returne. Perhaps you expected y^e contents of this Paragraphe in y^e Proëm as usually; but to entertaine yo^r expectation I thus delayed & close wth this peremptorie conclusion y^t in Darby-sh: for y^e most part, or tenn to one, or tenn days to one upon y^e south part as alsoe all y^e south of England the winds are south-west, & upon y^e North of Darby-sh: & all those parts northward y^e wind is Nor-west. I will not therefore hereafter Metaphor theire names from y^e Greeks & Latins, as Liphian African Caurus Japix w^{ch} are peculiar to y^e situation of several cuntries: But here after call them y^e vergivan, Deucalidonian and Easter winds. [vid. p^e eadem infra 203 (A)]

Place this 199 (b) B. § XI. sect. 2.

I have noe marginall notes & references to make a clubb of witts, neither will I cast my unwarantable phancies upon some long bearded classically author, or merrie companion from a Drammatist. I am not bound in civilitie to name John a stiles, or Tom Long to every familiar discourse I heare from them; nor Titius & Bavius for ev^{ry} line I have from them (since I have varied them to myne owne forme & language). Thus like a roustie weak or blunted naile y^t can not enter wthout a gimlett. But take it upon my word, if you will my faith, I will owne all I have writt to be (according to my weake judgm^t) right & true; & y^e other to be gathered from good hands. And if at any tyme I receive information of some more eminent p^{son}, or rare peece of Antiquitie, I shal not exclude him out of y^e line of communication to a margin, but place him wthin y^e pale wth a gratefull commemoration.

page 196 (C) § VI. sect. 5.

God brought every beast of y^e field & every fowle of y^e aire to Adam to give them a name: but there is noe mention made of Fishes, however he might give names unto them as occasion lly he saw them at any other tyme. Moses also does omitt those grosser things y^t he hid in y^e bowells of the earth, as mettalls mineralls; as those things y^t fall not under sense, as Angells Intelligences but you may referr mineralls to y^e third dayes creation as well as plants; but to returne. For water Fowle. [p. 196.]

p. 200 (b) D. § 7. sect. 8.

or thus all colours are but y^e reflection of y^e raies of y^e sunn, variously coloured & figured from y^e diversitie of objects & circumstances. And observe

p. 202 (b) E. § X. sect. 6.

like water in a moveable vessel w^{ch} will flow to v^e contrarie side, or fanning of y^e air y^e extreames of both sides move a contrarie way. I leave this —

p. eadem 203. (A.) § X. sect. vi.

7. Let us search into y^e causes of y^e snowes & raine if you please to have y^e patience. The Firmament distended like a firme pitched Tent, strongly bearing against y^e weight of y^t upper sea of waters hanging over our heads, of w^{ch} Moses speaks, & w^{ch} wee may discerne of a ceruleous colour as other seas are, through y^e transparent skie; from thence are very frequent & copious showers of rains descending, when as there is noe water espied ascending up thither if wee beleewe y^e phænominies of nature, y^e text of y^e word & y^e rationall faculties of our owne minds, & cheefly our senses. A But this is too generall a Theme for our subject, & though it be not my repⁿtion yet it is my beleewe, I desist & returne. ^[fo. 203 b.] only except it be some mists exhaled, w^{ch} fall downe againe into a gentle dewe, or hoarie frost, & thus wee have more snow in y^e Peake by reason of y^e still Deucalidonian winds gliding impetuously wthout interruption of tumultuous billowes & receaving his could qualification from those frozen s^sas. to conclude this & y^e remote distance from y^e sunns ætheriall warme influence are y^e formall cause of snowes hailes storms & tempests.

place this p. 193 b. A. § II. next to sect. 3.

Now concerning y^e sweete & pleasant tast & relish of y^e grass, besides y^e abundant fertilitie, & fatning qualitie I have heard a communication amongst some yeomen in Leicester-sh: (about 20 or 30 miles from Dove-bank), such as breede good horses; That they give 4s. a weeke for joystinge, and adding wthall y^t a horse will be thick fatt in a month. And that they doe, & had rather, give 2 shilling a weeke for summering a colt, & though it be something bare & eaten upon wth sheepe, then 2s. a weeke in any part neere unto them in Leic.sh: although the grass be knee deepe, & to use their owne expression to shew the sweetness of y^e grass thele say it eates like a sallade.

§ X. after sect. 5. p. 199a. B.

Here I have slipt aside p'haps ore y° showes, but not over Bootes, concerning y° verticall starr, but I recover by this Revise These are y° fower imminent constellations y° volve over ou' zenith once every naturall day, viz. The Dragon, the Swan, Bootes & geniculata.

Theire mensurations I gather from these Hypotheses granted. The Altitude of y° Pole 53 degrees, 25 minutes Declination of y° Zodiac 23 gr. 28 min. Distance of y° Pole from y° Zenith 36 gr. 35 m. Distance of y° Tropick of Cancer from the vortex 29 gr. 57 m.

In this Dragon sometymes called Flammiger, there is in y° flexure of y° Neck, the uppermost of y° three starrs, a starr of y° 4th magnitude signed with y° number 7 distant from y° Pole starr 36 gr. 35'. in y° rodicatemorion of Capricorne. There is also an other upon y° lower jaw marked with y° number 2. of y° 4th magnitude. As also upon y° tounge of y° Dragon one of y° fourth magnit. numb. 2. distant from y° lesser Beare's tayle 36. 35'. in Scorpio. These three are Perpendicular to our Vortex. Tully in his Verse describes y° Dragon thus, translated out of y° Greeke Aratas.

7. Has inter velati rapido cum gurgite flumen
Torvus Draco serpit subter superag' revolvens
Sexe, conficiensq' sinus è corpore flexos

Julius Cæsar thus

Has inter medias, abrupti fluminis instar
Immanis serpens sinuosa volumina torquet
Hinc atq' hinc.

Thus in English

[fo. 204.]

Cygnus, Olor, Gallina, Oxnus, the Swan. Upon y° extremitie of y° first feather of y° left wing reaching to y° neck of y° dragon figured by y° number 9. of y° third mag: distant from y° Tropick circle of Cancer 29 gr. 57 m.

Of w^{ch} Julius Cæsar thus

26. Contra spectatavem, vel Phœbi quæ fuit olim
Cycnus de thalamis candens, qui lapsus Adulter
Furta Jovis falsa volucer sub imagine textit.
Haud medij fulgoris erunt pennæ, utraq' læta,
Dexterio juxta regalem Cepheos ulnam.
At læva fugit instantem sibi Pegason ala.

M. T. Cicero thus

Inde est Ales avis, lato sub tegmine cœli
Quæ volat, et serpens geminis secat aëra pennis.
Altera pars hinc obscura est et luminis expers,
Altera nec privis, nec claris lucibus ardet,
Sed mediocre jacet quatienc è corpore lumen.

Upon the left Elbow of Bootes, Icarius, Bubulcus, Arctophilax, Custos Plaustri, the Waggoner, there is a starr of y° third magn. haveing y° numb. 4. distant from y° summer circle 30 gr.

(To be continued.)

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Concluded from page 120.)

Tully

10. Arctophilax vulgò qui dicitur esse Boëtes
 Quod quasi temone adjunctum præ se quatit Arcton
 ————— subter præcordia fixa tenetur
 Stella micans radijs Arcturus nomine claro.
 cætera desiderantur

Cæsar

Inde Helicen sequitur senior, baculoq' minatus
 Se velle Arctophilax, bracionum munera Coecus
 Icarus, ereptam pensavit munere ripam.
 Non illa obscurum caput est non tristia membra.

Engonasin, Geniculator—a man upon his bended knee, under his left
 foote numb, 3. magn. 3. distant from y^e Tropick of Cancer 30 gr.

M. Tully

7. jñ autem caput
 Attingens defessa velut mærentis imago
 Vertitur —————
 Engonasin vocitant, genibus quod nixa feratur.

J: Cæsar

Haud procul effigies indè est defecta labore,
 Non illi nomen, non magni causa laboris:
 Dextro namq' genu nixus, diversaq' tendens
 Brachia, suppliciter pansis ad numina palmis
 Serpentis capiti figit vestigia sæva.

[fo. 208.]

Insertions to y^e Prolusion.

Place this § VII. sect. 2. after y^e first clause of Cæsar. p. 196b.

For the word ABORIGINES give me leave gentle reader to be
 your vocabularie to give y^e intergretation from y^e Orientall sages Brachmans
 & Gymnosophist.

In y^e non-age of y^e world, there was plentie of Balmy unctuous spirituall
 matter, w^{ch} were pure effloresces, & p^rper vehicles of life into w^{ch} soules
 might descend. The Præexistent Soule w^{ch} was created y^e same day y^t
 light & y^e Angells were created, gathering considerable p^rportions of
 tenuious vapors, w^{ch} descending in a christaline liquor, & moulding wth y^e
 refined part of y^e modified earth, does compose y^t genital matter præpared
 in y^e bodie of y^e Animal. This soule y^t is suteable to such a bodie, either
 by meere naturall congruitie, or y^e disposition of y^e spiritt of nature
 p^rviding y^e whole matter of y^e Universe, & exercising a plastick power

according to y^e sundrie prædispositions, or some more spontaneous Agent, either is attracted, or hath a mission into this p^rpared Mansion. The calme & gentle ayre attending wth his saline spirituous humiditie is p^rpitious to this kinder incoation of life. And thus y^e bodie & y^e soule have fine children or babies play in their first caresses or congratulations: The soule at hide & seek Apodidraseinda in y^e state of silence or insensibilitie; the Bodie at Blind-mans Buff Myinda to catch whom he can; And thus are these Terræ filij, these Aborigines yong sonns of y^e earth generated; as we see dayly severall Insects, worms, and flyes to increase wthout helpe of p^rcreation. This I have abstracted from Lux orientalis an Anonymus, a fine peece, I confess, of a night Land-scape to feede an amused fancie: But wee have an other search translated from my Eugenia. an. m. 2000.

In y^e beginning there was one & y^e same face of things w^{ch} rightly severed the vliginous & earthly part by reason of his weight did challenge y^e lower order of y^e world; From hence y^e rigour of y^e night, & ambient ayre did p^rduce a certaine moisture, w^{ch} beeing tumified by y^e heate of y^e sunn did move to putrifaction beeing clad in a tender filme or skin: This by a geniall heate beeing broaken or opened, wth maturitie of parturition, delivered man; to whom ye howres handmaids of y^e sunn & keepers of celestiall ayre were assistants to Lucina: for y^t y^e terrestriall matter is as easly formed into y^e living shapes of Animalls, by y^e powerfull impression of y^e imagination of y^e sunn & starrs, as y^e Embrio in y^e whomb by y^e fancie of y^e mother. Here upon came y^e fables of Terra, Nox, Sol, Æther, & Chaos, & y^t the black-wing'd night hatched y^e first egg under y^e wind saies Aristophanes

τίκτει πρώτιστον ὑπηνέμιον Νύξ ἡ μελανόπτερος ῥόν

But here begins y^e great dispute betwixt y^e frigid Scithian & torrid African, who shal have y^e prioritie of tyme & be y^e elder brother. The Scythian thus pleades for him selfe. Either, if there were an universall deluge from the beginning w^{ch} overwhelmed y^e surface of y^e earth, They challenge prioritie of production where that part of y^e earth is drie, & y^e waters running down from thence, y^t part will appeare to be y^e highest: but y^e Scithian is higher then all y^e earth besides, may be p^rved, bycause y^e rivers haveing their springs there doe flow wth a rapid force into y^e Ægyptian sea. But if they contend y^e world to have putt of her fierie exuvia'es, The Northren parts of Scithia sequestred from y^e fire did first putt on her hoarie frees, spangled & glazed wth ice.

[fo. 208 b.]

The African on y^e contrarie argues thus, armed wth this conjecture. That the African soile, by reason of y^e sunns p^rpinguitie, did begin to wax warme before all other lands, where upon it happened y^t out of y^e first temper of heate & moisture man himselfe was p^rcreated; adding wth all, y^t by right men were there educated, where neither y^e flagrant heate nor y^e benumming could should be obnoxious to y^e inhabitants. To this y^e Scythian, He denies y^e temperament of heaven to be an argument of Antiquitie: For according to y^e condition of y^e Region, & patience of y^e place, y^e severall kinds of creatures are aptly buried, hereupon y^e Scythian who hath a sharper heaven, have more vigorous hardned bodies, & witts & nclinations more sharpe & acute. For those Masculine p^rductions w^{ch} were

exposed to ayre, & not looped up in delicacie & effeminacie (w^{ch} by habitt wee have now contracted) will feelee noe more inconvenience then y^e yong frie of fish doe from y^e couldness of water they are spawned in, or certaine worms y^t are bred in snow wthout y^e helpe of procreation. The Inhabitants account y^e Mountaine Caucasus y^e holy habitation of y^e Gods, as all other hills are *ὄρημα Θεῶν*.

And if y^e Scithian hath wonn y^e prize, well may Darby-sh: putt in & challenge the birth-right of Primogeniture before all England, whose sublime immense Mountaynes ^[fo. 209.] may vie wth Caucasus & Taurus in theire transcendent qualifications.

Thus those y^t have a mind to prævaricate may dally and play idles by wth the Philosophers or run mad wth reason, but wee have learn't better things.

Βλέπετε μὴ τις ὑμᾶς ἔσται ὁ συλαγωγῶν διὰ τῆς φιλοσοφίας καὶ κενῆς ἀπάτης, κατὰ τὴν παράδοσιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, κατὰ τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ οὐ κατὰ Χριστόν. Κολ. Β'. 8.

But after these long travells I return to Darby-sh:—Strabo [p. 196 b.]

Finished Febr. 20.—63. 4. h. Frid.

Add yett this y^e Gentleman § VII. sect. 10. p. 197.A. or 201.A. Hould! I will be something better then my word, wheras I referred y^e nobilitie & gentrie to an other place I will here give you his picture: But it is y^e first sitting delineated meerly wth chalke, The second sitting p'haps may give better satisfaction in colours; although I know he will admitt his owne commendations wth tenderness when I shal point at his individuall person.

§ VII. sect. 10. subsect. 1. a gentleman, his carriage. 2. His apparell. 3. his sports. 4. his discourse. 5. his reservations. 6. his writings. 7. his valour. 8. his howsekeeping. 9. Religion. 10. his fortunes. 11. his foiles. 12. application or Prostatie.

1. For his Carriage he is nothing sublime & tumerous in his look & gesture; yet you shal find a kind of Grandure in his ayre & garbe. You may rather say y^t natures bounteous favours are distributed & signally stampt in his face language & actions. You may find all y^e ages of man in true p'fection accumbld & modulated in him. The Innocencie of Infancie, the ayre & charms of youth, puissa'se of y^e middle age, & prudence of y^e aged, his bodie is in y^t symmetrie y^t he hath noe shew of age save only of experience & authoritie. He does feede expectation but not deceave it, his best actions leave an appetite & hopes of a greater. In short y^e dinted Graces shines & smiles in every part of him, leaving all imitation in Idleness, & only taking up admiration.

2. His apparrell is not slovenly, neither vaine wanton gorgeous or affected; but decent & grave, & in these constant and frugall. His garments doe not twine about his body, like y^e jvie aboute y^e oake, w^{ch} may sink away his estate. His delight is a home-spunn freeze or russett of his owne wool, noething inferior to y^e Spanish. Not gaudie & garnished wth vary-diversie-colour'd ribands, for he seeks not himselfe abroad in y^e peoples gaze & acclamations, but in his owne bosome & bottoms.

3. His sports & recreations Horses & Hounds, & Hawkes, but these

rather to keepe his servants in action, & enable them to more manly & martiall exploits, & cheefly to give a blind to y^e easie world not to pry & enquire into his more solid contemplations. And he can runn after a peece of Wood after y^e french mode, & crie rubb runn & dash at a paire of bowles; but this like a politique conserve or cordiall, to conforme, & to p'serve y^e conversation of his friend.

4. His Discourse sober yet ingenuous; masculine & nervous, yett sweete & winning his words not elect, but readie & naturall emanations from his Genius, not a word without an Emphasie. His expressions not wandering & confused, but close & usefull, noe expletive particle of an oath damma & Ramma to fill up y^e Chasma in his delivery. He continues without either loosing himselfe, or straying from his subject, all flowing wth a certaine equall facilitie; wth his well p'portion'd breathings & accents placed at y^e best advantage. He has noe faint imperfect, obscure or sordid jeere, noe rapsodie of swelling terms, slight allusions or distorted Allegories, He is not spinous & harsh in his rep'hensions or oppositions. In jest he hath a sweete urbanitie mildly to stroake him y^t lends an eare unto him. His elocution is varied many waies, but yet p'petually nourished, his circumstances throwne into such periods turns & stopps incircled one wthin an other winding wth his periphrase in equall steps to y^e summatic of complacencie, y^t by an occult artifice he insinuates into y^e affection of him y^t hears him conquers him, & by these easie accesses putts himselfe into full possession of him.

[fo. 209 b.]

5. In his reservations & retirements, you shal find amarous amazements, y. u shal find his understanding unclouded, his affections unbiassed, his will incorrupted. His studies are true Histories, sound politiques grave moralls, these are his galleries where he walks and recreates himselfe. He looks upon y^e Sciences as soe many Mercuries or Land-marks from them to take direction w^{ch} way to follow. He will tast of Poetrie & Romances, balladines & comedians like a salad or sauce to make him relish his more solid meates y^e better; but rather declines these lighter & ayerie studies. For Hyper-metaphisicks he will not spend his time in cracking deafe nutts, nor learne y^e art of elaborate canting. Atoms, the Præexistence, immission or traduction of soules, the Caball, The Circulation of blood, & lower world, magnetisme & effluxions y^e last leafe in natures booke to be revold; These sublime speculations sometymes calls him to a scrutinie, but leaves him in a skeptisme, he will not long tyre upon this plumage, only to sharpen his stomach: He soares above immortalitie & æternitie are the soule & essence of his contemplations. Generous passions makes him breath illustrious things, & next to a divine inspiration. He hath a stock of judgment & elevation of spiritt even to a prodigie. He is y^e head of his cuntrie, true! in him are plac'd y^e eye eare & organs of unstanding & judgment, all y^e bodie of y^e cuntrie is linked to him, since by y^e least motion of hand, or accent of his voice it moveth into posture of obedience.

6. A weaker expression may call his writings a florid & a flowing stile, his conceptions high & full of courage, noe rattle of disordered notions & faintless observations to be seene, & press further y^t he links together two things rarely sociable, ornament & soliditie. But these are but starved Eulogies; If you read him you shall read in characters of

gould & light y^e will of y^e Gods, & that he hath seal'd ye Pyramis of Elegancie, & drawne the ladder after him, & only left dispaire of imitation, & amazement to gaze & dazle after him, where there is noe terme of prospect but y^e weakness of y^e eye.

7. Valour—He scornes in single combate to make his private enemy his equall & come to competition; neither will he efface y^e image of his maker. And yet he does not think y^e virtue is utterly unlawfull herin, either bycause it hath fewer witnesses, or y^e it may cause a tergiversation. He may p'chance once or twice (if I may say upon necessitie) hazard his p'son; but after not expose himselfe to every danger; And in this Act or scene Resolution & fortune are his seconds. But in his Sovereignes cause he will appeale to y^e greatness of his hand & point of sword: And in this he hath a spiritt above y^e reach of swords & mouth of Cannon, & a soule not to be braved wth y^e horrors of y^e grave.

8. For Howskipping—His servants yeilds him a blind obedience. He p'ferrs his porter *Discretion* to be usher of y^e Hall, & places in his office *Indistinction*. The usher for decencie he hath translated to be overseer of his dining roome, & the other he hath exalted to his upper galleries to surway for ornament & elegancie, where you may expatiate wth delight & exstacie, where his complices are cemented wth cordiall affections. Over theire heads are Laurells entwined to make a crowne consecrate to ease, rest, repose content and Happiness. For other offices *Hospitalitie* is his Howsekeeper, *Charitie* his treasurer, *Prudence* his steward, *Pietie* is mistress of y^e house, in whose eyes are a charming modest & compassionate ayre. *Loyaltie* & *Chastetie* waiting woemen Ladies of attendance, & *Moralitie* chambermaid to keepe all cleane. Nature in this edifice found y^e Materialls, Education fram'd ye structure & Providence built & p'serves y^e Magazine.

9. His estate—He levells his desires to his fortunes, & he hath everything bycause he hath what he desires. He desires not to be Fortunes Favorite, because he see's most undeserving men as much in favour as himselfe. Al y^e favours fortune ever granted him were forced from her by his virtue. He looks not upon his prosperitie as a reward, but an Instigatress to better & greater things; He looks upon his honour not as an inheritance, but as his purchase. If he be banished, ignorance may make him an exile at home, but abroad he can banished but to y^e p'cints of fame, & confines of immortalitie. To conclude he is master of y^e universe, & his owne man, & soe much more then a man, y^e he is no less then himselfe.

10. For his religion he weighs every branch of it in y^e ballance of y^e sanctuarie, yet sometymes will admit y^e scales & weights of Antiquitie & consent if they have y^e roiall seale & stamp. He is directed rather by his mother y^e church, then disciplined by prating drie-nurses, that delude y^e child wth prettie tales, & terrifie him wth Hobgoblins. He is precise in effect, but sociable in shew; he hath God sparingly in his mouth, but abundantly in his hart. Humilitie, charitie, & puritie are y^e three branches of his divine life & deeply rooted in faith.

11. I do not here exhibite him a spotless fleece of snow altogether pellucid & christaline devoid of all stains & tinctures; He has some foiles & blacks to sett out his lustre, some slips he hath w^{ch} may pass for a

Politique treacle, passions he hath, or else he had no rule & empire, noe he were not a man ; but does governe his passions to distinguish him from a Brute.

12. This I confess is Xenophons Cyrus, not altogether written to y^e truth, but is framed as an exemplar of a Reall Gentleman, & deserves ye credit of imitation. As much to shew what he should be as what he is, rather to instruct then define. That looking upon this picture he may be like y^e Æthiopian ladie, who haveing an Alablaster statue in her chamber conceived a faire white Infant ; This Image may strike y^e Imagination to conceive y^e same, or as a Mirrour in y^e riddle, w^{ch} serves to correct y^e

faults of others, yet knowes not them ; w^{ch} is dumb, & yett gives counsell, w^{ch} when in y^e right is not beleaved, but when it flatters is alwaies credited, & is multiplied by his destruction. [fo. 210 b.]

For my part I shal easely admitt y^t friendly error in him y^t flatters me, & in y^e love I beare my selfe, I shall rather caress then quarell wth y^t Rivall y^t loves me.

My task is now done ; I have transcribed for the benefit of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" the whole of Philipp Kynder's MS. "Historie of Darby-shire." I have thought it better to give it in the exact order in which it stands in Ashmole MS. 788, rather than put the numerous "Insertions" in their proper places. Part of the writing was much faded, and the ink has run ; still by patient effort I have succeeded in deciphering the whole.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

Oxford, 9th September, 1882.

See "*Pedigree of Kinder*" in *the Reliquary* XV. 167-8, 253.

execution as well as in drawing, will stand the test of the severest criticism. The print, which is of large size (19½ inches by 14½ inches), is appropriately dedicated to "the Craft Universal," and it ought to adorn the homes of every "Good Mason" in the land. We trust that the Brethren will lose no time in securing copies. Mr. Harty's address is "Barnard's Inn, Holborn, London, E.C.," and we recommend all who really wish to have a good and faithful portrait of the Grand Master, to lose no time in applying to him for their copies.

MR. WATKINS' PORTRAIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

One of the most pleasing episodes connected with the installation, was the express command conveyed to Mr. Charles Watkins, the eminent photographer, from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to take a series of portraits of His Royal Highness in his full costume as Most Worshipful Grand Master. For this purpose Mr. Watkins attended at Marlborough House on the thirtieth of April last—the day but one after the installation—and had the gratifying honour of taking a series of four splendid and successful portraits, *al fresco*, which, as an additional mark of favour, the Prince voluntarily, and most graciously, gave him permission to publish. Every individual of "the Craft" will therefore have the opportunity—an opportunity of which we hope every individual Mason will avail himself—of possessing a portrait of their head, taken from the life itself, and by special command, as one of themselves. An early impression of one of these portraits, in cabinet size, is now, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Watkins, before us, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the best and most life-like and pleasing we have yet seen of the Prince, and, being in full Masonic costume, it is *unique*. The pose of the figure, which is three-quarter length, is admirable, and the tone of the photograph is clear, rich, and mellow. The features are well defined, and the pleasant and affable expression—the genial, god-humoured, and happy look which so eminently characterise the Prince—has been happily caught by the artist, and imprinted on the beautiful picture he has produced. Those who have had the good fortune to meet the Prince on any public or private occasion, will at once, in this creation of Mr. Watkins' skill, see the truthfulness of our remarks, and will see that in this picture the regal bearing of the Prince—who stands "every inch a king"—the dignity and importance of the *Grand Master*, and the happy disposition and good humour of the *Man* are so thoroughly blended together as to make this a more than usually pleasing and fascinating picture. Of Mr. Watkins' skill as a photographer it is needless to speak; he is too well known as one of our leading artists to need even a word from us. We cannot, however, let the opportunity pass by of adding our testimony to the beauty, the excellence, and the faithfulness of his works, and to the true artistic treatment which is their great characteristic. We recommend Masons everywhere, and not only Masons but every other person of taste, to secure copies of this the last and best, photographic portrait of the Prince.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

Will you, Sir, permit me, through the medium of the "RELIQUARY," to suggest to the Wedgwood family, who, no doubt, will gratefully accept Mr. Goss's suggestion, to erect to the memory of their illustrious ancestor a monument in *terra cotta*?

The material possesses some advantages over marble and stone apart from durability; but its value for memorials known well to the ancients has never been understood by the moderns. To Josiah Wedgwood such a monument would be peculiarly appropriate, while it would give scope for the exercise of skill and good taste.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

G. ROACH SMITH.

KINDER MONUMENT.

THE "cenotaphium" described in the extract from the Kinder MSS. ("RELIQUARY," XV., 168), still exists in the south transepts of St. Stephen's Church, Snenton, having been removed to its present position when the old church was pulled down in 1838. In length it is about one foot nine inches by one foot five inches wide. In the centre of the tablet is the coat of arms, and below a label bearing the inscription; the colour of the ground on which both are being a dark "mahogany." The armorial bearings are—Quarterly, 1st. Or, a column *gules*, with capital *argent*, between three chevrons *sable* (or *azure*?) for KINDER. 2nd and 3rd. Or, on a fess *gules*, three cross crosslets *argent*, between as many bells of the second with clappers *sable*, for OXSPRING. 4th. Or, a column *gules*, with capital *argent*, for KINDER (?). It will be noticed that the arms of Oxspring differ slightly from those given in the Kinder MSS., and also that

there are no choughs in the last quarter of the shield. The label below the arms is blue, with the following inscription in gold letters :—

HIC IACET W. K. DEBITÆ OBSERVANTIÆ ET PIETATIS ERGO POSUIT PH. K.

The words HIC IACET hardly seem to agree with the statement in the MSS., that the memorial is a cenotaphium. The parish registers, however, give no help, as they do not begin till 1654.

Queen's College, Oxford.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

THE KINDER FAMILY.

[ASHMOLE MS. 788, FO. 162b.]

An. Dom. *This Petegree is lineally Ascending to Adam without intermission of Centurie or name.*

- 1 1600 Robert, Philipp, Henery, Pierrepont, & Clyfton Kinder were y^e sonn of William, y^e sonn of
- 2 1500 Thomas, The sonn of Katherine Oxspring by John Kynder, who was y^e daughter of Elizabeth y^e daugh: of..... Boswell y^e sonn of
- 3 1400 Isabel Hastings by Thomas Boswell. The daugh: of John Hastings of Pennick knight, of Edward esq., of
- 4 1300 Hugh, of Hugh, of Hugh Hastings, Knights of
- 5 1200 John, of Henry, Kts., the sonn of Ada by Henry Lo. Hastings y^e daug: of N. by David Earle of Huntingdon The daugh: of
- 6 1100 John, of David Erles of Huntingdon The sonn of Henry prince of Scotland, of David King of Scotland y^e son of
- 7 1000 Malcolme Cammer, of Duncanus kings of Scotland, y^e son of Beatrix daugh: of Malcolme, of
- 8 900 Kenneth, of Malcolme of Donald of
- 9 800 Constantius, of Kenneth y^e greate, of Alpin, of Acaius, of
- 10 700 Etfin, of Eugenius, of Eugenius, of
- 11 600 Dongardus, of Donaldus, of Eugenius, of Aidanus, of
- 12 500 Conranus, of Dongardus, of
- 13 400 Fergusius, of Erthus, of Ethodius, all kings of Scotland, of
- 14 300 Fircormacus, of Findœus, of
- 15 200 Athrico, of Ethodius, of
- 16 100 Ethodius, Kings of Scotl., of y^e sister of Corbredus, of y^e daugh: of
- 17 0 Corbredus, of Caractachus, of Eropeia by Cadallano, daugh: of
- A.M.
- 18 3800 Metellanus, of Anonymos, of
- 19 3700 Docanus, of Agasia, by Durstus K: of Scots, who was y^e daugh: of Silius K. of Britaine, y^e son of
- 20 8600 Owin, of Capet, of Bladune, of Marian, of
- 21 3500 Gurgust, of Belin, of Mulmutius, Kings of Britaine, of
- 22 3400 Cloten, of Kymmachus princeas of Cornewall, of
- 23 3300 Prytan, of Æthus y^e greate, of Anthonie, of
- 24 3200 Gurgust, of Rivallo, of
- 25 3000 Cunedagius, Kings of Britaine, which was y^e sonn of Ragan y^e daugh: of Leyx, of Bladud, of
- 26 2900 Rudhudibras, of Leo, of Brute Greene-shield, of Ebrank, of
- 27 2800 Mempricius, of Maddan, Ks. of Britaine, of
- 28 2700 Loerim, of Brute King of Britaine, of Hessian, of
- 29 2600 Alan, of Fetheber, of Eugomun, of
- 30 2500 Thous, of Boib, of Simeon, of
- 31 2400 Mair, of Aurthath, of Ectheet, of
- 32 2300 Oth, of Abir, of Ra of
- 33 2200 Ezre, of Izran, of Baath, of
- 34 2100 Joan, of Jabaath, of
- 35 2000 Javan, of Japhet, of
- Noah, wh^h was y^e sonn of Lamech, wh^h was y^e sonn of Mathusala, wh^h was y^e son of Enoch, wh^h was y^e son of Jared, wh^h was y^e sonn of Maleleel, wh^h was y^e son of Cainan.
- Wh^h was y^e sonn of Enos, wh^h was y^e sonn of Seth, wh^h was y^e sonn of Adam, wh^h was y^e sonn of

God.

By continuing y^e Scottish line from Durstus (*vid.* Cent. 19, in my Eugenia) to Hiberus and Gathelus, you may draw this line to Oceanus, *alias* Misraim, y^e sonn of Æther, y^e son of Erebus, by Nox, the son of Demogorgon, Æternitas, et Chaos.

W. G. D. F.

~~LIFE OF MARGARET, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY.~~

THE late Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A. (whose writings graced the earlier volumes of the "RELIQUARY," and whose death was a loss of no ordinary kind to historical students, and to archaeology generally), prepared many years ago, a life of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry the Seventh, which has remained in manuscript until now. His widow has now permitted the MS. to be printed under the editorship of Mr. J. B. Mayor, than whom no man connected with the University was more fitted for the task. The book has been produced at the joint expense of the two Colleges founded by the Countess—St. John's and Christ's Colleges—and is one of the most important additions which has for a long time been made to our biographical and historical literature. The memoir is carefully prepared and of scrupulous accuracy in every part. It is a valuable book of reference, and ought to be in every library.

Memoirs of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby. By the late CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co., 1874, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 320.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

FONTS AT STONEY MIDDLETON AND HATHERSAGE.

WHEN in Derbyshire a few years since, I visited Stoney Middleton, and made a sketch of a font which was in the churchyard there, and was situated opposite to one of the church entrances. It was of octagonal form, the sides having sunk panels in part occupied by raised shields. The pedestal was also octagonal, constricted in the centre, and decorated with plain tracery. It belonged apparently to the middle of the 15th century. On visiting at a subsequent period, the church at Hathersage, I saw that the font there was almost identical with the Stoney Middleton example, there being two points only of difference, viz., the sides being destitute of shields, and the base not being elevated.

Having occasion to refer to the description of Hathersage church in the late Mr. T. Bateman's well known and valuable work on *The Antiquities of Derbyshire*, I was somewhat surprised to find that the engraving (at p. 211) of the font did not represent the one belonging to Hathersage, but depicted accurately the one I had seen and sketched at Stoney Middleton. That it was intended for the latter was still further corroborated by the representation in the engraving of grass and weeds at the base of the font to show its exposed condition, the one at Hathersage being in the body of the church.

The error arose, most probably, from the circumstance that Mr. Bateman was, as stated in the title-page to his work, "assisted by Stephen Glover, author of the 'History of Derbyshire,' &c." The assistance rendered was for the most part confined to the Antiquities of the Mediæval and Ecclesiastical period, and the engraved block of the Stoney Middleton font was supplied by Mr. Glover, who had originally intended it as an illustration for part 2 of vol. 2 of his *History of Derbyshire*, a work which, unfortunately, was never completed.

Brookwood, Surrey.

T. N. BACHFIELD, M.D.

THE KINDER FAMILY.

[ASHMOLE MS. 788, fo. 164.]

Genealogia.

Walli i.e. Cambri, qui ad hunc usque diem in vernaculo idiomat' virum Wallensem Kymero Cymro, et Kumeri, linguam itidem Wallicam Kumerag appellunt. Cimbri itidem sunt Dani et Holsatij quorum regio includebat Dacos et Zelandos eoi nōe Cimbros vecatos. Hi ab Urbe C. 640 parato maximo exercitu Romanis, contenderunt, sed Marius eos fugavit ac castris exiit; erant homines ingenti corpore, horrendis oculis. Feruntur a Valerio Maximo Cimbri in acie gaudio exultare consuevisse, tanquam gloriosè et feliciter vita excessuri, lamentari vero in morbo quæsit turpiter perituri. Holsatia vulgò Juytland Holstem et Sleswijck dicta est.

Dictus Baro de Kinderton habet itidem in insignibus seutum augmentationis (ni fallor ob Kinderi nomen), eo quod infantulus inest qui apud Germanos Kinder sonat. Hoc autem est, portat in scuto viridi Draconem squamis argenteis tectum, corpus sagittâ argenteâ transossam, denorantem infantulum aurej capitis etc.

In agro Herefordiensi propè vallam auratam (vulgo ye Gilden Vale) opiduli situm et dictum Kinder Church. Apud Scotos juxta Aberden-Kindor; hinc impetus, nomen de Kinder minimè ignotum aut ignoscibile. Nobile autem à noscibili etymon suum trahit.

Si non imaginum generisque nobilitate, tamen Virtute rebusque gestis insignes aliquot reperies apud Turcas quibus Kinderi nomen inditum. Skindra ac Skander

idem sonat ac Alexander hinc Scander-beg, Alexander magnus, sive Dominus : quam facile autem mollescat (s. liquido liquefacto) Skinder in Kinder. Skinder Bassa fuit mahumeticus exercitus dux supremus in Europâ tempore Aemethes Turcarum imperatoris octavi, qui conflâtâ manu Stephanum expulit, Michnam in Moldaviâ principatum erexit : Alexandrum ac Boughdanum principes captivos tenuit, nec non Coreskium principem in vero religionis cultu integerrimum, ac multa passum, quem libertati rebusque suis vindicare constituerat etc. Ac metes floruit A.D. 1610, meritis queritur an idem Skinder sit frater Gulihelmi Kinder qui peregrinationem suscepit invenis in istas partes, nec unquam revertebatur.

Turciò *Kindi* vespertinum significat *ex virum* hoc e. *vir vespertj*.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

[fo. 164 b.]

Utcunque Kinderos sive cum Anglis e gente Teutonicâ in Britanniam confluxere, sive cum Normannis debellatis Anglis, sive aliunde nomen sortiti sunt, certissimum est interiores habitandi sedes sortitos fuisse. In cujus rei indicium ad Derbiæ comitatum Aquilonem versus mons ingens et pars cæteris conspicuus per multos vertices in hyemis fastigio fractus gentile nomen induit, Kinderi speculam vulgò *Kinders Scoute* nuncupant. Ad summitatem montis duo fontes exoriuntur, —Alter orientem spectat, alter occidentem, hic primam Scaturiginem superimponit Oceano Hibernico dictus rivus rubens, ille limpida Lympha (Anglicè *Redd-brooke*, et *Faire-brooke*) qui prolusens in Derwin (i.e. *White water*) in Germanicum Oceanum prolabitur. Ad pedem montis effodiuntur abietes quæ Catachysmo aquarum, usque a diluvio, obrutæ fuerunt sic fama. Ex opposito Kinderi Clivus prominet (vulgò *Kinders Bonke*), colubris scateans et serpentibus. Hinc Kinderi torris, et Cataracta, ibi caput. Terra satis sterilis et infœcunda ad circuitum sexdecem mille passuum. In Umbelico gleba haud ita infœlix sedes suas posuit Kinderi familia ; quæ ibi per sæcula quamplurima hyemavit, longè ante cognomina in usu fore cœperunt Autochthonos et aborigines propè dixerim : Et faxit Deus ut in sæculorum consumptionem perennet. Ex hac familia numerosa satis propago exiliij, quibus si non omnibus læta arriiserat sors : hisce tamen lautior Quorum unus multâ prædicatorum portione in Brampton olim databatur. Alter ad Doncaster et pagum Oxspring suo et Uxoris iure amplas sibi terras acquisivit.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

GENEALOGIA FAMILIÆ DE KYNDER.

EX DIPLOMATIBUS, FÆCIALIUM ARCHIVIS, NOTARIORUMQUE, SCRINIJS, TABULISQUE CONTEXTA.

[Ashmole MS. 788, fo. I63.]

KYNDERORUM masculam stirpem et gentilitium nomen, e Gether-Arami filio tertio, qui fuit semi quinto-genitus prognatam esse haud levis coniecturâ assequi possumus. Incolæ *Gindareni* memorantur a *Plinio lib. 5. nat. hist. cap. 23*, linguarum peritus facile capit, quomodo antiqui Vocales et consonantes commutare consueverint ideoque h. facilè in k transfundi queat. Sic a Gomer *κυμῆριοι* et *καμαρίτι* et Cimbrî proceduntur : Hebræorum voces, cum punctis vocalibus destitutæ variè possunt enuntiari : hinc tacitè A in E liquescat. Ne mirum si Kindereni à vocula Gindareni coalescat nulla vi. Oppidum Gintharus a Ptolemæo collocatur ad medium Syriæ tractum supra Palmyrenas solitudines : nimium Casiotida et Seleucidem, easdes sedes incolebat Gether, qui et inoolis nomen dedit per Epenthesis litteræ N. *Astedius* Getas ortos esse à Gether Melancthoni et Peuiro visum est : Getas autem postea Gothos nominatos esse, eosque locutos esse linguâ Teutonica antumat Philippus : eo quod mixti fuerint genti Teutonicæ. Gens et rag à Scythiâ sive Sarmatiâ Asiatica cum suevis, Dacis et alijs paulatim se in Europam effudisse opinantur. Varias migrandi vicissitudines subière quas passim legas, et apud Eugeniam nostram p. 17. tandem Frisiam occupaverunt, et Daniam et Vicinas regiones. Qui litora ad Frisiam usque tenebant Anglos sese nominarunt, in suppetias vocati Angliam trajiciunt. Dania verò Neustriam traictos collocat. Et hi et illi maturâ migratione Britanniam ingressi sunt.

Alij, quibus lusus literarius et nominis notatis cordi est, volunt *Kind* infantulum denotare *ERE* honorem *Combr*: *reliqu*, ac si dicas infantulum honoris, vel infantum gloriam. *Kind*er Teutonice infantes significat, plurali numero præ excellentia, illustrissimum autem semper fuit apud externos regiam prosapiam sospite patre infantis titulo insigniri. Quid si Kindredum (nomen apud Saxones satis notum) eundem esse dixerim, qui transpositis literis Kinderus hodiè dictus est : sic *mollere* et alijs ophir est Peru regis occidentalis indica per elementorum metathesim.

In Genealogijs nobilissimæ familiæ de *Venables* in Comm' Cestriæ armig: reperio insignitum antiquissimo titulo, stilo et statu Baronis de *Cimberton* alias *Kinderton*, ac si Kinder sit a Cimber parum mutatum et corruptum. Cinerij autem et Cimbrî delapsi sunt a Geomeritis, qui prosapiam ducunt è Gomer filio natu maximo Japheti. Ex his oriuntur Camdeno iudice Britones sive Wallj.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.



